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College Entrance Examination Board

# EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

IN

# LATIN AND GREEK

1901-1905

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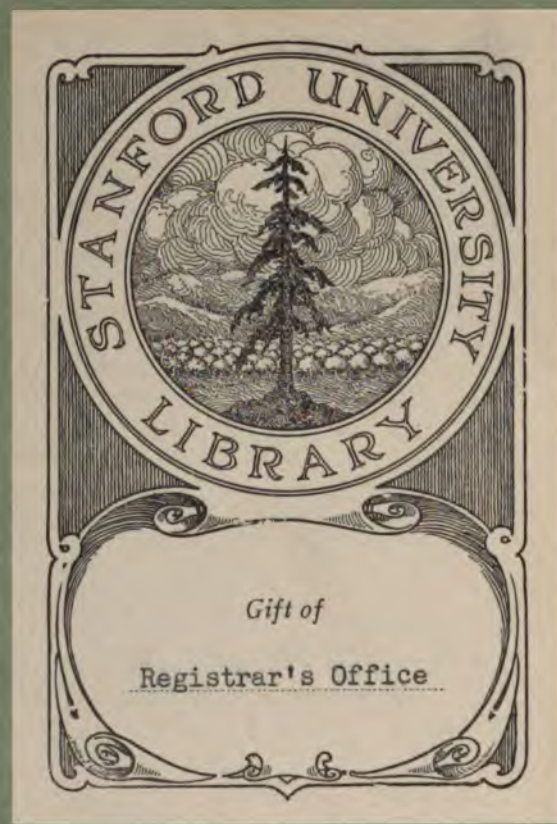
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# EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

IN

# LATIN AND GREEK

1901-1905

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# PREFACE

While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board has been constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared five different pamphlets, each containing the questions in certain subjects from 1901 to 1905 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows:

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1901–1905.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1901–1905.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1901–1905.
4. Examination questions in history, 1901–1905.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1901–1905.

Besides meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have more widely a beneficial influence upon teaching for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.

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# LATIN A

## GRAMMAR AND ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LATIN *A*—GRAMMAR

**Wednesday,** June 19 9.15–9.45 a. m.

1 In the following passage, which is not to be translated, mark the quantity of every long vowel by a horizontal mark placed above it. Do not mark diphthongs or long syllables containing a short vowel. Mark only *long vowels.*

Fossam pedum viginti directis lateribus duxit, ut eius fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summae fossae labra distarent. Reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes quadringentos reduxit.

2 *a* Decline *animal, Iuppiter, vis.*

*b* What is the general law for the termination of the ablative singular and genitive plural in adjectives of the third declension having one termination? Mention two specific exceptions. When does the genitive singular of nouns of the fifth declension end in *-ēī*, and when in *-ēī?*

3 Give the principal parts of *iubeo, confido, fateor, rescindo, instruo, deligo, domo, haereo, pendeo.* Give the meanings of *quisque, quisquis, quisquam, quivis.* Decline the singular of *quisque.*

4 Give the principles for the use of moods and tenses with *dum* in its various functions. What mood and tense does *postquam* take when referring to a single past act?

5 Enumerate three constructions of the genitive with verbs.

## LATIN *A*—ELEMENTARY COMPOSITION

**Wednesday,** June 19 9.45–10.15 a. m.

1 I ask you, my friends, whether you would have stayed or have fled, had you known that this great peril was at hand.

2 There are many men and women who have never read Cicero's speech for Archias.

3 If all these things which the orator has just said are true, let us not wait until the enemy attack the city, but before they arrive let us arm every man and lead our troops out into the field.

4 Would either that this man had never been born or that the gods had not spared his life so long!

5 They will never be able, will they, to persuade the rest to go away?

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
JOHN H. WESTCOTT, Princeton University
LAWRENCE C. HULL, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *A*—GRAMMAR

**Wednesday,** June 18 9.15–9.45 a. m.

1 *a* Decline *dea, honor, vir.*

*b* Give the stems of the following words and the force of the suffix: *columbarium, filiolus, tonsor.*

*c* Compare *altus, liber.*

2 *a* Give the principal parts of the following verbs: *tego, iubeo, morior, pareo.*

*b* What is the force of the suffix in the following verbs: *clamito, vesperasco?*

*c* Inflect the future indicative passive of *teneo;* the present subjunctive of *nolo.*

3 *a* Give the syntax of the italicized words in the following:
Senex veterum meminit *dolorum.*
*Athenas* venit.

*b* Explain the mood and tense of the italicized words in the following:
Si calamus mihi esset, *scriberem* ad Marcum.
Interrogatus scutumne *amisisset,* respondit id esse tutum.

*c* Name the italicized case constructions in the following passage:
Sabinus, vir *egregia virtute, biduo* post *magna celeritate* ad mare pervenit.

4 Copy the following passage, which is not to be translated, and mark the quantity of every long vowel by a horizontal mark placed above it. Do not mark diphthongs or long syllables containing a short vowel. Mark only *long vowels.*

Exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis (quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit) maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit.

## ELEMENTARY COMPOSITION

**Wednesday,** June 18 9.45–10.15 a. m.

1 The Suessiones have the most extensive and fertile lands, but among the Gauls themselves the Nervii are considered the fiercest.

2 Dumnorix said to the Sequani that the Helvetii wished to go through their territory, because they had no other way.

3 Cicero wished to be merciful, but he condemned himself for inactivity amid perils to the state.

4 If your country speaks thus to you, as I have said, ought you not to be killed with the sword, or at least thrust out of the city?

**Examiners**

H. WESTCOTT, University — WILLIAM H. KLAPP, Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *A*—GRAMMAR

**Wednesday,** June 17 9–9.30 a. m.

1 In the following passage, which is not to be translated, mark the accented syllable (′) and the quantity of the final syllable (¯ or ˘) of each word:

Compluribus expugnatis oppidis, Caesar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque eis noceri posse, statuit exspectandam classem.

2 Form a noun of agency, a noun of action, and a frequentative verb from *cano*. What is the significance of the adjective suffixes *–bundus* or *–cundus*, *–osus*, *–ensis?*

3 Decline *tempus*, *res*, *ille*. Compare *facilis* and *acer*. Give the principal parts and meanings of *paro*, *pareo*, and *pario*. Conjugate the subjunctive active of *capio* and the imperative of *sequor*.

4 What verbs take two accusatives, person and thing? What verbs take an accusative and a genitive? When does *cum* temporal take the indicative and when the subjunctive? (Do not try to explain *why*.)

## LATIN COMPOSITION

**Wednesday,** June 17 9.30–10 a. m.

Translate into Latin:

1 Was it not because the Haedui could not defend themselves that they sent envoys to Caesar to ask his aid?

2 When everything had been prepared for departure, there came storms which kept our soldiers in camp.

3 I think no one can deny that all these things which we see are ruled by the power of the gods.

4 Who doubts that our soldiers have already gained possession of the smaller camp?

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
JOHN H. WESTCOTT, Princeton University
WILLIAM H. KLAPP, Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *A*—GRAMMAR

**Wednesday,** June 22 10.15–10.45 a. m.

What is the rule for the accentuation of Latin words? In the first two sentences of the following passage copy each word of more than two syllables and indicate its accentuation (*e. g. amátur*):

*Ipse*, cum *primum* pabuli copia esse *inciperet*, ad *exercitum* venit. Dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis qui finitimi *Belgis* erant, uti ea quae apud eos *gerantur cognoscant* seque de *his* rebus certiorem faciant. Hi *constanter* omnes nuntiaverunt manus *cogi*, exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos *proficisceretur*. Re frumentaria provisa castra movet *diebus*que circiter xv ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

Decline *ipse* in singular; *exercitum* in plural; *his* in plural. Compare *primum*, *constanter*. Give the principal parts of *cogi*, *proficisceretur*. In what case is *Belgis?* With what classes of adjectives is the genitive used? In what case is *diebus?* Why? Explain the mood of *inciperet*, *gerantur*, *cognoscant*.

Give the imperfect subjunctive passive third person singular of *gerantur*, and the pluperfect indicative active third person plural of *cognoscant*. Inflect the imperfect subjunctive of *possum;* the future indicative of *volo* ('wish'). Decline *corpus* and *multitudo*.

## LATIN COMPOSITION

**Wednesday,** June 22 10.45–11.15 a. m.

Translate into Latin:

If there had been a larger supply of grain in this camp, I should not have informed you that our soldiers were without food. Since I did not know what else we could do, I sent to you these messengers that we might learn whether you could send us help. No one doubted that you were in the same place near the territory of the Allobroges.

Exa-

CHARLES E. BENNETT
Cornell University

AM H. KLAPP
emy, Philadelphia

1905

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *A* (*I*)—GRAMMAR

**Wednesday,** June 21 10.15–10.45 a. m.

Copy, from the following passage as far as *mercatoribus*, all words of three or more syllables and mark their accents (*e. g. amdtur*):

Eorum *fines* Nervii attingebant; *quorum* de natura *moribus*que Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat: *Nullum* aditum *esse* ad eos *mercatoribus;* nihil *pati vini* reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium inferri, quod his rebus *relanguescere* animos et remitti *virtutem existimarent;* esse homines feros magnaeque virtutis; *increpitare* atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano *dedidissent* patriamque virtutem proiecissent; confirmare sese neque legatos missuros neque *ullam* condicionem *pacis accepturos.*

Decline in all genders: *quorum* (line 1) in the plural; *ullam* (line 8) in the singular. Give the nominative singular of *moribus* (line 1). Give the construction of *nullum . . . esse* (line 2). Account for the mood and tense of *existimarent* (line 5), *dedidissent* (line 7). State the class to which *each* of the following verbs belongs: *relanguescere* (line 4), *increpitare* (line 6). Conjugate, in the singular, the imperfect subjunctive active; in the plural, the imperfect subjunctive passive and the perfect subjunctive passive of *accepturos* (line 8). In what case is *mercatoribus* (line 3)? Why? Explain the construction of *vini* (line 3), *virtutem* (line 5). Give the principal parts of *pati* (line 3). State the gender of *fines* (line 1), *moribus* (line 1), *vini* (line 3), *pacis* (line 8).

## LATIN *A* (*II*)—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

**Wednesday,** June 21 10.45–11.15 a. m.

Translate into Latin:

Caesar would have learned nothing about the Nervii, if he had not inquired. When he was marching through their territory, he was informed by his scouts that the Nervii were waiting for him on the further side of the river, and that they were not more than ten miles away. Learning this, he sent forward centurions to pick out a place fit for a camp.

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
JOHN H. WESTCOTT, Princeton University
JOHN TETLOW, Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston, Mass.

# LATIN B

CÆSAR — *GALLIC WAR*, BOOKS I–IV

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LATIN *B*—CAESAR

**Wednesday,** June 19 10.15-10.45 a. m.

**Select any one of the four following passages for translation, with the questions upon the same.**

1 Prima *luce*, cum summus mons a Labieno *teneretur*, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis *passibus* abesset, neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset, Considius *equo* admisso ad eum accurrit, dicit montem, quem a Labieno occupari *volucrit*, ab hostibus teneri; id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus *cognovisse*. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare, ne proelium *committeret*, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros exspectabat *proelio*que abstinebat.

In what case are *luce*, *passibus*, *equo*, and *proelio;* and why?

Why are *teneretur*, *volucrit*, and *committeret* in the subjunctive, and *cognovisse* in the infinitive?

When and where did the event related in this passage take place?

2 Quo proelio bellum *Venetorum* totiusque orae maritimae confectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventus omnes etiam gravioris *aetatis*, in quibus aliquid consili aut *dignitatis* fuit, eo convenerant, tum, navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coegerant; quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se *reciperent*, neque quem ad modum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesari dediderunt. In quos eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris ius *legatorum conservaretur*. Itaque omni senatu necato reliquos *sub corona vendidit*.

Where did the *Veneti* live? How was the campaign against them decided?

Why are *aetatis*, *dignitatis*, and *legatorum* in the genitive?

Why are *reciperent* and *conservaretur* in the subjunctive?

Explain the phrase *sub corona vendidit*.

3 Hac *victoria* sublatus, *Ambiorix* statim cum equitatu in Aduatucos, qui erant eius *regno* finitimi, proficiscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit peditatumque sese *subsequi* iubet. Re demon-

strata Aduatucisque concitatis, postero die in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, ne sui in perpetuum liberandi atque ulciscendi Romanos pro eis, quas acceperint, iniuriis occasionem *dimittant; interfectos esse* legatos duos magnamque partem exercitus interisse demonstrat; nihil esse *negoti*, subito oppressam legionem, quae cum Cicerone *hiemet*, interfici; se ad eam rem profitetur adiutorem. Facile hac oratione *Nerviis* persuadet.

Explain the case syntax of *regno*, *negoti*, and *Nerviis*.

Why are *subsequi* and *interfectos esse* in the infinitive, and *dimittant* and *hiemet* in the subjunctive?

Who was *Ambiorix* and what was the *victoria*?

4 Postero *die Vercingetorix*, *concilio* convocato, id bellum se *suscepisse* non suarum necessitatum, sed communis libertatis *causa* demonstrat, et quoniam *sit* fortunae *cedendum*, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu *morte* sua Romanis satis facere seu vivum tradere velint. Mittuntur de his rebus ad Caesarem legati. Iubet arma *tradi*, principes produci. Ipse in munitione pro castris consedit; eo duces producuntur. Vercingetorix deditur, arma proiciuntur. Reservatis *Aeduis* atque *Arvernis*, si per eos civitates recuperare posset; ex reliquis captivis toti exercitui capita singula praedae nomine distribuit.

In what case are *die*, *concilio*, *causa*, and *morte*, and why?

Why are *suscepisse* and *tradi* in the infinitive and *sit cedendum* in the subjunctive?

Who was *Vercingetorix*, and where did he surrender to Caesar?

Where did the *Aedui* and the *Arverni* live?

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
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LAWRENCE C. HULL, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn

1902

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *B*—CAESAR

**Wednesday**, June 18 — 11.15–11.45 a. m.

**Select any one of the four following passages for translation, with the questions upon the same.**

1 Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut *consequi posset*, pontem in Arari faciendum curat atque ita exercitum traducit. Helvetii repentino eius adventu commoti, cum id quod ipsi diebus XX aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum uno die fecisse intellegerent, legatos ad eum *mittunt;* cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano *dux* Helvetiorum fuerat.—I, 13

Where did the Helvetii live? Explain the mood of *consequi*, and of *posset*. What is the special name for this use of the present tense in *mittunt?* Give the syntax of *dux*.

2 Proximo die instituto suo Caesar e *castris* utrisque *copias* suas eduxit, paulumque a *maioribus* castris progressus aciem instruxit, *hostibus pugnandi* potestatem fecit. Ubi ne tum quidem eos *prodire* intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum quae castra minora oppugnaret misit. Acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est.—I, 50

In what year did the events mentioned in this passage occur? Give the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of *castris*, *copias*. Compare *maioribus*. Give the syntax of *hostibus*, *pugnandi*. Explain the mood of *prodire*.

3 Caesar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad *cohortandos* milites *quam* in partem fors *obtulit decucurrit*, et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione cohortatus quam uti suae pristinae *virtutis* memoriam retinerent neu perturbarentur animo hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quod non longius hostes aberant quam quo telum adigi posset, proeli committendi signum dedit.—II, 21

Tell what you can about the Tenth Legion. What is the syntax of *cohortandos?* What part of speech is *quam* (line 1)? Give the principal parts of *obtulit*, *decucurrit*. Give the syntax of *virtutis*.

4 Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, *maxime* propter altitudinem maris, qui X legionis *aquilam* ferebat obtestatus deos ut ea res legioni feliciter *eveniret*, "*Desilite*," inquit, "*commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere; ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.*" Hoc cum voce magna dixisset, se ex navi proiecit atque in hostis aquilam ferre coepit.—IV, 25

What was the *aquila?* Compare *maxime*. Account for the mood of *eveniret*. Turn the italicized lines into indirect discourse.

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
JOHN H. WESTCOTT, Princeton University
WILLIAM H. KLAPP, Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia

1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *B*—CAESAR

**Thursday,** June 18 1–2 p. m.

**Select any two of the four following passages for translation, with the questions on the same.**

1 Translate into English:

Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare *peteret*, Caesar eius dextram prendit; consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat; *tanti* eius apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et rei publicae iniuriam et suum dolorem eius voluntati ac *precibus condonet.* Dumnorigem ad se vocat, *fratrem* adhibet; quae hic in eo *reprehendat*, ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae civitas *queratur*, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones *vitet.*—I, 20

Who was Dumnorix? Of what had he been accused? To what state did he belong? Where was this state? Who is referred to by *fratrem?* Give the principal parts of *peteret* and *queratur.* Explain the mood of *condonet*, *reprehendat*, *vitet*, and the case of *tanti*, *precibus.*

2 Translate into English:

Armis *obsidibus*que acceptis Crassus in fines Vocatium et Tarusatium *profectus est.* Tum vero barbari commoti, quod *oppidum* et natura loci et manu munitum paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum erat, expugnatum *cognoverant*, legatos quoqueversus dimittere, coniurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare coeperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati, quae sunt citerioris *Hispaniae* finitimae Aquitaniae; inde auxilia ducesque *arcessuntur.*—III, 23

In what year was Crassus in Aquitania? Give the names of three Gallic tribes not mentioned in the passages set for translation. Give the principal parts of *profectus est*, *cognoverant*, *arcessuntur.* What is the construction of *obsidibus*, *oppidum*, *Hispaniae?*

3 Translate into English:

Ad *haec cognoscenda*, priusquam periculum faceret, *idoneum* esse *arbitratus*, C. Volusenum cum navi longa *praemittit.* Huic mandat, ut exploratis omnibus rebus ad se quam primum *revertatur.* Ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam traiectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam superiore aestate ad Veneticum bellum effecerat classem, *iubet* convenire.—IV, 21

What reason does Caesar give for invading Britain? What was the date of his first expedition to that country? Where did he land? What did he accomplish? How successful was Volusenus in his mission? Give the principal parts of *arbitratus*, *praemittit*, *iubet*. What is the construction of *haec*, *cognoscenda*, *idoneum?* Account for the mood of *revertatur*.

4 Translate into English:

Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium *incolunt*, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica *differunt* consuetudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non *serunt*, sed *lacte* et carne vivunt pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque *hoc* horribiliores sunt in pugna *aspectu; capillo*que sunt promisso atque omni parte corporis rasa praeter caput et labrum superius.—V, 14

When was Caesar's second expedition to Britain? What was accomplished by it? What important British tribe and British chieftain are mentioned in Caesar's fifth book? Who was Ambiorix? Give the principal parts of *incolunt*, *differunt*, *serunt*. What is the construction of *lacte*, *hoc*, *aspectu*, *capillo?*

**Examiners**

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1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *B*—CAESAR

Thursday, June 23 1–2 p. m.

**Select any two of the four following passages for translation, with the questions on the same.**

1 Translate into English:

Ea re constituta *secunda vigilia* magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris *egressi nullo* certo ordine neque imperio, cum sibi *quisque* primum *itineris locum* peteret et *domum* pervenire properaret, fecerunt ut consimilis *fugae* profectio *videretur*. Hac re statim Caesar per *speculatores* cognita, insidias veritus, quod qua de causa *discederent* nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. —II, 11

At what hour of our time did *secunda vigilia* begin, and how long did it last? Give the principal parts of *egressi*. What irregularity of declension has *nullo?* What part of speech is *quisque?* Decline *itineris*. Give the two plurals of *locum* with their different meanings. What is the syntax of *domum, fugae?* Account for the mood and tense of *videretur*. Give the meaning of the root and ending of *speculatores*. Account for the mood and tense of *discederent*.

2 Translate into English:

Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque orae maritimae confectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventus, omnes etiam *gravioris aetatis*, in quibus aliquid *consili* aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum navium quod ubique fuerat in unum locum *coegerant;* quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se *reciperent* neque quem ad modum oppida defenderent habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesari dediderunt. —III, 16

Compare and decline *gravioris*. Give the syntax of *aetatis, consili*. Give the principal parts of *coegerant*. Explain the mood and tense of *reciperent*. Give the difference in meaning between *oppidum* and *urbs*.

3 Translate into English:

In eo proelio interficitur vir fortissimus, Piso Aquitanus, amplissimo *genere natus, cuius* avus in civitate sua regnum obtinuerat. Hic cum *fratri* [illegible] *auxilium* ferret, illum ex periculo eripu[illegible] [illegible]ad potuit fortissime restitit; c[illegible] [illegible]ceptis *cecidisset*, atque id

frater, qui iam proelio excesserat, procul animadvertisset, incitato equo se hostibus *obtulit* atque interfectus est. —IV, 12

Give the syntax of *genere*. Give the principal parts of *natus*. What is the antecedent of *cuius?* Give the syntax of *fratri*. Give the difference in meaning between the singular and the plural of *auxilium*. Give the syntax of *equo*. What is the force of the *de-* in *deiectus?* Give the principal parts of *deiectus*, *cecidisset*, *obtulit*.

4 Translate into English:

Ubi intellexit, ultro ad se veniri, altera ex *parte Senones Carnutesque conscientia facinoris* instigari, altera Nervios Aduatucosque bellum Romanis parare, neque sibi voluntariorum *copias defore, si* ex finibus suis progredi *coepisset*, armatum concilium indicit. Hoc more Gallorum est initium belli; *quo* lege communi omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt; qui ex eis novissimus venit, in conspectu multitudinis omnibus cruciatibus affectus necatur.—V, 56

Give the genitive plural of *parte*, the nominative singular and plural of *facinoris*. Change *copias defore, si . . . coepisset* to direct discourse. In what construction is *quo?* To what is the reference in *conscientia facinoris?* Where did the *Senones* and *Carnutes* live?

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
JOHN H. WESTCOTT, Princeton University
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1905

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *B*—CAESAR

**Thursday,** June 22 1–2 p. m.

**Select any two of the four following passages for translation, and answer the questions on the same.**

Translate into English:

Quam ob rem placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo *postularent* uti aliquem locum medium *utriusque* conloquio deligeret: velle sese de *summis* utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus *respondit:* Si quid ipsi a Caesare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; *si quid ille* se velit, illum ad se venire *oportere.* Sibi autem mirum videri quid in Gallia Caesari *negoti* esset.—I, 34

State very briefly what led to the foregoing interchange of messages. Account for the mood and tense of *postularent.* Give the dative singular of *utriusque.* Compare *summis.* Give the principal parts of *respondit.* Change *si quid ille . . . oportere* to direct discourse. Give the syntax of *negoti.*

2 Translate into English:

Hac confirmata opinione timoris, idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex eis quos auxili causa secum habebat. Huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque *persuadet* uti ad hostis transeat et quid fieri velit edocet. Qui *ubi* pro perfuga ad eos *venit,* timorem Romanorum *proponit;* quibus angustiis ipse Caesar a Venetis *prematur* docet. Quod ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes occasionem negoti *bene gerendi* amittendam non esse.—III, 18

Give the location of the Veneti. Account for the tense of *persuadet.* If *ubi* were changed to *cum,* what change would be made in *venit?* Give the principal parts of *proponit.* Account for the mood and tense of *prematur.* Compare *bene.* Give the syntax of *gerendi.*

3 Translate into English:

Quibus rebus cognitis principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se conlocuti, cum et equites et navis et frumentum Romanis deesse intellegerent, et paucitatem militum ex cast- -ognoscerent, —quae hoc erant etiam ano- -ntis Caesar legiones transporta-

verat,—optimum *factu* esse duxerunt, rebellione facta, frumento commeatuque nostros *prohibere* et rem in hiemem producere.

—IV, 30

What led Caesar to make his first invasion of Britain? Account for the mood and tense of *cognoscerent*. Compare *angustiora*. Explain the derivation of *impedimentis*. Give the syntax of *factu*. Give the active infinitives of *prohibere*.

4 Translate into English:

Erant in ea legione fortissimi viri, centuriones, qui iam *primis ordinibus adpropinquarent*, T. Pullo et L. Vorenus. Hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant uter *alteri* anteferretur. Ex his Pullo, cum *acerrime* ad *munitiones* pugnaretur, "Quid dubitas," inquit, "Vorene? Aut quem locum tuae probandae virtutis exspectas? Hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit." Haec cum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones, quaque pars hostium confertissima est visa *inrumpit*.—V, 44

Explain the expression *primis ordinibus*. Account for the mood of *adpropinquarent*. Give the syntax of *alteri*. Compare *acerrime*. Explain the derivation of *munitiones*. Give the principal parts of *inrumpit*.

**Examiners**


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# LATIN C

## CICERO — SIX ORATIONS

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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**Wednesday,** June 19 **LATIN *C*—CICERO** 10.45–11.30 a. m.

**Select any two of the six following passages for translation, with the questions upon any one.**

1 Testes nunc vero iam omnes orae atque omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia cum universa tum in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto *mari* locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus, ut lateret? Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis *periculo committeret*, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis umquam *arbitraretur* aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno *anno* aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? quem socium defendistis?—*Pro lege Manilia*, 31–32

What was the bill favored by Cicero in this speech? What were the objections to it, and the arguments for it?

Why are *committeret* and *arbitraretur* in the subjunctive?

Give reasons for the case of *mari*, *periculo*, *anno*.

2 Cum summis et clarissimis huius civitatis viris, qui audita re frequentes ad me mane convenerant, litteras a me prius aperiri quam ad senatum deferri placeret, ne, si nihil esset inventum, temere a me tantus tumultus iniectus civitati videretur, negavi me esse facturum *ut* de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram *deferrem*. Etenim, Quirites, si ea, quae erant ad me delata, *reperta* non *essent*, tamen ego non arbitrabar in tantis rei publicae periculis esse *mihi* nimiam diligentiam pertimescendam. Senatum frequentem celeriter, ut vidistis, coëgi. Atque interea statim *admonitu* Allobrogum C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, *efferet:* ex quibus ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit.—*In Catilinam*, III, 7–8

What were the time, place and occasion of the delivery of this speech? To whom was it addressed?

What important information had the Allobrogian envoys given to the government?

What kind of a clause is *ut . . . deferrem?*

Why are *reperta . . . essent* and *efferret* in the subjunctive?

Explain the construction of *mihi* and of *admonitu.*

3 Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adulescentia *suasissem* nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnis cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili *parvi* esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum cotidianos impetus *obiecissem.* Sed pleni sunt omnes libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena *exemplorum* vetustas: quae iacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt, quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

—*Pro Archia poeta,* 14

What was the precise question at issue in this case?

What was the main line of argument followed?

Explain the syntax of *suasissem, parvi, obiecissem,* and *exemplorum.*

4 Si vero ad humanos casus incertosque motus valetudinis sceleris etiam accedit insidiarumque consensio, quem deum, si cupiat, posse opitulari rei publicae credamus? Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, uni, quae iacere sentis belli ipsius impetu, quod necesse fuit, perculsa atque prostrata: constituenda iudicia, revocanda fides, comprimendae libidines, propaganda suboles, omnia, quae dilapsa iam diffluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. Non fuit recusandum in tanto civili bello tantoque animorum ardore et armorum quin quassata res publica, quicumque belli eventus *fuisset,* multa *perderet* et ornamenta dignitatis et praesidia stabilitatis suae, multaque uterque dux faceret armatus, quae idem *togatus* fieri prohibuisset.—*Pro M. Marcello,* 23–24

Who was defended in this speech, and what had been his relations to Caesar?

Explain the meaning of *togatus.*

Why are *fuisset* and *perderet* in the subjunctive?

5 Haec interposui, patres conscripti, non tam ut pro me dicerem — male enim mecum ageretur, si parum vobis essem sine defensione purgatus — quam ut quosdam nimis ieiuno animo et angusto monerem, id quod semper ipse fecissem, uti excellentium civium virtutem imitatione dignam, non invidia putarent. Magnus est in re publica campus, ut sapienter dicere Crassus solebat, multis apertus cursus ad laudem. Utinam quidem illi principes *viverent*, qui me post meum consulatum, cum iis ipse cederem, principem non inviti videbant! Hoc vero tempore in tanta inopia constantium et fortium *consularium* quo me dolore adfici creditis, cum alios male sentire, alios nihil omnino curare videam, alios parum constanter in suscepta causa permanere sententiamque suam non semper utilitate rei publicae, sed tum spe, tum timore *moderari?* —*Philippica*, XIV, 17

What was in brief the political situation when this speech was delivered?

Why is *viverent* in the imperfect subjunctive?

Exactly what was a *consularis?*

Explain the syntax of *moderari.*

6 *Liceat* esse miseros: quamquam hoc victore esse non possumus. Sed non loquor de nobis: de illis loquor, qui occiderunt. Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati, fuerint pertinaces: sceleris vero *crimine*, furoris, parricidii liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere. Quando hoc quisquam ex te, Caesar, audivit, aut tua quid aliud arma voluerunt nisi a te contumeliam propulsare? Quid egit tuus invictus exercitus, nisi ut suum ius *tueretur* et dignitatem tuam? Quid? tu, cum pacem esse cupiebas, idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus *conveniret?* Mihi vero, Caesar, tua in me maxima merita tanta certe non viderentur, si me ut sceleratum a te conservatum putarem. Quo modo autem tu de re publica bene meritus esses, cum tot sceleratos incolumi dignitate esse voluisses?— *Pro Q. Ligario*, 18–19

What was the charge against Ligarius and on what pleas was the defence founded?

Why are *liceat*, *tueretur*, and *conveniret* in the subjunctive, and *crimine* in the ablative?

**Examiners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHARLES E. BENNETT | JOHN H. WESTCOTT | LAWRENCE C. HULL |
| Cornell University | Princeton University | Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn |

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

**Wednesday, June 18 LATIN *C*—CICERO 10.15–11.15 a. m.**

**Select any two of the five following passages with the questions annexed.**

1 Translate into English:

Hic miramur hunc *hominem* tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint, ut non modo manus tanti exercitus, sed ne vestigium quidem *cuiquam* pacato nocuisse *dicatur?* Iam vero quem ad modum milites hibernent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur: non modo ut sumptum *faciat* in militem *nemini* vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur. Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 39

To whom does *hominem* refer? What is the syntax of *cuiquam* (line 3)? Account for the mood of *dicatur*, *faciat*. Give the syntax of *nemini*.

2 Translate into English:

Qua re si quem vestrum forte commovet hoc, quod auditum est, lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, pretio sperare sollicitari posse animos egentium atque imperitorum,—est id quidem coeptum atque temptatum; sed nulli sunt inventi tam aut fortuna miseri aut voluntate perditi, qui non illum ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus cotidiani *locum*, qui non cubile ac lectulum suum, qui denique non cursum hunc otiosum vitae suae salvum esse velint. Multo vero maxima pars eorum qui in tabernis sunt, immo vero—id enim potius est dicendum—genus hoc universum, amantissimum est oti.—*In Catilinam*, IV, 17

Who was Lentulus and what part did he play in the conspiracy? What is the difference in meaning between *egens* and *pauper?* What is the difference in meaning between the two plurals of *locum?*

3 Translate into English:

Quaeres a nobis, *Grati*, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu *reficiatur*, et aures convicio *defessae* conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod cotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus; aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum: ceteros pudeat, si qui sa-ita *litteris* abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad comm-

adferre fructum, neque in aspectum lucemque proferre: me autem quid *pudeat*, qui tot annos ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut denique somnus retardarit?—*Pro Archia Poeta*, 12

Who was Gratius? Explain the form *Grati*. Explain the mood of *reficiatur*. Give the force of the *de-* in *defessae*. Give the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of *litteris*. Why is *pudeat* (line 10) in the subjunctive?

4 Translate into English:

At enim Cn. Pompeius rogatione sua et de re et de causa iudicavit: tulit enim de caede quae in *Appia via* facta esset, in qua P. Clodius occisus esset. Quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quaereretur. Quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret. Vidit igitur, etiam in confessione facti, iuris tamen defensionem suscipi posse. Quod nisi vidisset posse absolvi eum qui fateretur, cum videret nos fateri, neque quaeri umquam iussisset, nec vobis tam hanc *salutarem* in iudicando *litteram* quam illam *tristem* dedisset. Mihi vero Cn. Pompeius non modo nihil gravius contra Milonem iudicasse, sed etiam statuisse videtur quid vos in iudicando spectare oporteret.—*Pro Milone*, 15

What part did Pompeius play, and where was he at this trial? Where was *Appia via?* What were the particulars of the murder? Explain *salutarem litteram* and *tristem litteram*.

5 Translate into English:

Non ille hostis induxit in curiam, sed iudicavit a plerisque ignoratione potius et falso atque inani metu quam cupiditate aut crudelitate bellum esse susceptum. Quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendum putavi, semperque dolui non modo pacem, sed etiam orationem civium pacem flagitantium repudiari. Neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma civilia; semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt.

—*Pro Marcello*, 13–14

What were the *curia*, *comitium*, *comitia*, *campus Martius?* How many consuls were there, and for how long were they elected? What were they called after election and before assuming their office?

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
JOHN H. WESTCOTT, Princeton University
WILLIAM H. KLAPP, Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia

1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *C*—CICERO

**Wednesday, June 17** 10–11 a. m.

**Select any two of the five following passages with the questions annexed.**

1 Translate into English:

Sollicitabar rebus maximis uno atque eo perexiguo tempore. Urgebant *comitia*, et in his ipsis oppugnabar grandi pecunia. Instabat *iudicium;* ei quoque negotio fisci Sicilienses minabantur. Agere *quae* ad iudicium pertinebant libere, comitiorum metu deterrebar; *petitioni* toto animo servire, propter iudicium non licebat. *Minari* denique divisoribus ratio non erat, propterea quod eos intellegere videbam me hoc iudicio districtum atque obligatum futurum.

—*In Verrem*, I, 24

What were the *comitia* and the *iudicium* referred to? What was the date of this oration, and how old was Cicero at the time? What is the construction of *quae*, *petitioni*, *Minari?*

2 Translate into English:

Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, quam praedicant in fuga fratris sui membra in eis locis, qua se parens *persequeretur*, dissipavisse, ut eorum conlectio dispersa maerorque patrius celeritatem persequendi *retardaret*. Sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a maioribus acceperat et ipse *bello* superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit.

—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 22

Locate Pontus. What is the story of Medea here referred to? Account for the mood of *persequeretur*, the number of *retardaret*, and the case of *bello*.

3 Translate into English:

Hesterno die, Quirites, cum domi meae paene interfectus essem, senatum in aedem Iovis Statoris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli. Quo cum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? Quis salutavit? Quis denique ita *aspexit* ut perditum civem, ac non *potius* ut importunissimum hostem? Quin etiam principes *eius ordinis* partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt. Hic ego vehemens ille consul, qui verbo civis in exsilium eicio, quaesivi a Catilina in nocturno conventu ad M. Laecam *fuisset* necne.

—*In C*

Who was Cicero's colleague in the consulship? What is the object of *aspexit?* Compare *potius.* To what is the reference in *eius ordinis?* Account for the mood of *fuisset.*

4 Translate into English:

An statuas et imagines, non animorum *simulacra* sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerunt; consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem nonne *multo* malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero *omnia* quae gerebam, iam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. *Haec* vero sive a meo sensu post mortem afutura est, sive—ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt—ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.—*Pro Archia,* 30

What legal question forms the subject of the speech for Archias? Give the construction of *simulacra, multo, omnia.* To what does *Haec* refer?

5 Translate into English:

Dixit enim hic idem, qui omnia semper constanter et fortiter, M. Cato, et dixit in turbulenta contione, quae tamen huius auctoritate placata est, non libertate solum, sed etiam omnibus praemiis dignissimos fuisse, qui domini caput *defendissent.* Quod enim praemium satis magnum est tam benevolis, tam bonis, tam fidelibus servis, propter quos vivit? Etsi id quidem non *tanti* est, quam quod propter eosdem non sanguine et vulneribus suis crudelissimi inimici mentem oculosque satiavit.—*Pro Milone,* 58

Who was M. Cato? Who was P. Clodius, and what relations did he have with Cicero? Account for the mood of *defendissent.* What is the construction of *tanti?*

**Examiners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHARLES E. BENNETT | JOHN H. WESTCOTT | WILLIAM H. KLAPP |
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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *C*—CICERO

**Wednesday,** June 22 9–10 a. m.

**Select any two of the five following passages for translation, with the questions annexed.**

1 Translate into English:

*Quamquam* quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat, tu ut umquam te corrigas, tu ut ullam fugam meditere, tu ut ullum exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales *duint!* Tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus *ire* in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta *tempestas invidiae* nobis, si minus in praesens tempus recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem *impendeat.* Sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas et a rei publicae periculis *seiungatur.*—*In Catilinam,* I, 22

What various meanings may *Quamquam* have? Explain the form and construction of *duint.* What is the construction of *ire?* Account for the mood of *impendeat, seiungatur.* Explain how the *tempestas invidiae* later became a reality.

2 Translate into English:

Habetis *consulem* ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque *ex media morte* non ad vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram reservatum. Omnes *ordines* ad *conservandam rem publicam mente,* voluntate, studio, virtute, voce consentiunt. Obsessa facibus et telis impiae coniurationis vobis *supplex* manus tendit patria communis, vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis Arcem et Capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis illum ignem Vestae sempiternum, vobis omnium deorum templa atque delubra, vobis muros atque urbis tecta commendat.—*In Catilinam,* IV, 18

Who is referred to in *consulem?* To what occurrence does *ex media morte* refer? What were the *ordines?* Give the construction of *rem publicam, conservandam, mente, supplex.*

3 Translate into English:

Reliquum est, ut de felicitate, quam praestare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut aequum *est homines* de potestate deorum, timide et paur mus. Ego enim *sic* existimo, Maximo, Marcello. Sci et ceteris magnis imperatoribus non solum etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia n

esse commissos. Fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad amplitudinem et ad gloriam et ad *res* magnas bene *gerendas* divinitus adiuncta fortuna.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 47

What is the construction of *homines?* What is the subject of *est?* To what does *sic* refer? Give the construction of *res*, *gerendas*. Tell when the four men mentioned in line 4 lived, and state for what each was distinguished.

4 Translate into English:

*Sit* igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. *Saxa* et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque *consistunt;* nos instituti *rebus* optimis non poetarum voce *moveamur?* Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. —*Pro Archia Poeta*, 19

What ancient myths illustrate Cicero's statement in *Saxa . . . consistunt?* State briefly the grounds on which Archias's citizenship rested. On what grounds was it assailed? Explain the mood of *Sit*, *moveamur;* the case of *rebus*.

5 Translate into English:

At vero huius *gloriae*, C. Caesar, quam es *paulo* ante adeptus, socium habes neminem; totum hoc, quantumcumque est, quod certe maximum est, totum est, inquam, tuum. Nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit; quin etiam illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina Fortuna in istius societatem gloriae se non offert, tibi cedit, *tuam* esse totam et propriam fatetur. Numquam enim temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, neque ad consilium casus admittitur.—*Pro Marcello*, 7

Give the construction of *gloriae*, *paulo*, *tuam*. Tell briefly who Marcellus was. Under what circumstances, when, and by whom was he pardoned?

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *C*—CICERO

**Wednesday,** June 21 9–10 a. m.

**Select any two of the five following passages for translation, and answer the questions on the same:**

1 Translate into English:

Servi mehercule mei *si* me isto pacto *metuerent*, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam *relinquendam putarem;* tu *tibi* urbem non arbitraris? Et, si me meis *civibus* iniuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me *aspectu* civium quam infestis omnium oculis *conspici* mallem; tu cum conscientia scelerum tuorum *agnoscas* odium omnium iustum et iam diu tibi debitum, dubitas, quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, eorum aspectum *praesentiam*que vitare?—*In Catilinam*, I, 17

What is implied in the conditional sentence *si metuerent . . . putarem?* Give the syntax of *tibi* (line 2), *civibus*, *aspectu*. Give the principal parts of *relinquendam*, *conspici*. Explain the composition of *agnoscas;* the derivation of *praesentiam*.

2 Translate into English:

Hunc ego *hominem* tam acrem, tam audacem, tam paratum, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditis rebus diligentem, nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium *compulissem*—dicam id quod sentio, Quirites,—non *facile* hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris *depulissem*. *Non ille* nobis *Saturnalia* constituisset, neque tanto ante exsili ac fati diem rei publicae denuntiavisset; neque commisisset ut signum, ut litterae suae testes manifesti sceleris *deprehenderentur.*—*In Catilinam*, III, 17

Comment on the passage *Non ille . . . deprehenderentur*, showing at what persons and at what acts the thrusts contained in it are aimed. Give the syntax of *hominem*. Give the principal parts of *compulissem*. Compare *facile*. Account for the mood and tense of *depulissem*. Explain the derivation of *Saturnalia*. Describe the character of the *Saturnalia* and state the time of year at which this festival was celebrated.

3 Translate into English:

Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset: "O fortunate," inquit, "adulescens, qui tuae vir-

tutis Homerum praeconem *inveneris!*" Et vere. Nam nisi Ilias illa *exstitisset*, idem tumulus qui corpus eius *contexerat* nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, nonne *Theophanem* Mytilenaeum, *scriptorem* rerum suarum, in contione militum *civitate donavit?*

—*Pro Archia Poeta*, 24

What is the bearing of the foregoing passage on Cicero's argument for Archias? Explain the mood of *inveneris*. Account for the mood and tense of *exstitisset*. Give the principal parts of *contexerat*. Explain the derivation of *scriptorem*. Show, by making the necessary changes in *Theophanem* and *civitate*, what other construction might have been used with *donavit*.

4 Translate into English:

Quem enim imperatorem possumus ullo in numero putare cuius in exercitu centuriatus veneant atque venierint? Quid *hunc hominem* magnum aut amplum de re publica *cogitare* qui pecuniam, ex *aerario* depromptam ad bellum administrandum, aut propter cupiditatem provinciae *magistratibus* diviserit, aut propter avaritiam *Romae* in quaestu *reliquerit?* Vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini qui haec fecerint. Ego autem nomino neminem.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 37

Which of Pompey's qualifications for command is dealt with in the foregoing passage? On what does *hunc hominem cogitare* depend? Explain the derivation of *aerario*. Give the syntax of *magistratibus*, *Romae*. Give the principal parts of *reliquerit*. Account for the mood and tense of *reliquerit*.

5 Translate into English:

Verum si a Chrysogono, *iudices*, non impetramus ut *pecunia* nostra contentus sit, vitam ne petat,—si ille adduci non potest ut, cum *ademerit* nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, *eripere cupiat*,—si non satis habet avaritiam suam pecunia explere, nisi etiam crudelitati sanguis praebitus sit,—unum perfugium, iudices, una spes reliqua est Sex. Roscio, eadem quae rei publicae, vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia.—*Pro Roscio Amerino*, 53

Who were Chrysogonus and Sextus Roscius and what was their relation to the case which gave rise to Cicero's speech? What was the function of the *iudices* at a trial? Give the syntax of *pecunia*. Give the principal parts of *eripere*, *cupiat*. Account for the mood of *cupiat*. Translate into Latin, using the appropriate form of *ademerit:* He is taking everything from me.

**Examiners**

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# LATIN D

VIRGIL — *ÆNEID*, BOOKS I–VI

1901

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LATIN *D*—VERGIL, AENEID I-VI

**Friday,** June 21 3.45–4.45

**Select any two passages with the questions on the same; answer question 4.**

1 Translate into English:

Hic tibi ne qua morae *fuerint* dispendia *tanti*,
Quamvis increpitent socii, et *vi* cursus in altum
Vela *vocet* possisque sinus *implere* secundos,
Quin *adeas* vatem precibusque oracula *poscas*
Ipsa *canat*, vocemque volens atque ora *resolvat*.
Illa *tibi* Italiae populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque *modo* fugiasque *feras*que laborem,
Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos.—III, 453–460

*a* Explain the syntax of *tanti*, *vi*, *tibi* and *modo*.

*b* Explain the subjunctives *fuerint*, *vocet*, *adeas*, *canat*, *feras*.

*c* Write the principal parts of *implere*, *poscas*, *canat*, *resolvat*.

2 Translate into English:

*Ille* autem: 'Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
Dux *Anchisiade*, nec me deus aequore mersit.
Namque *gubernaclum* multa vi forte revolsum,
*Cui* datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,
*Praecipitans* traxi mecum. Maria aspera iuro
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
Quam tua ne, spoliata *armis*, *excussa* magistro,
Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
Tris Notus hibernas *immensa* per aequora *noctes*
Vexit me violentus aqua; vix *lumine* quarto
Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.'—VI, 347–357

*a* Explain the syntax of *ille*, *cui*, *armis*, *noctes*, and *lumine*.

*b* Explain the derivation or composition of *Anchisiade*, *gubernaclum*, *praecipitans*, *excussa*, and *immensa*.

3 Translate into English:

Rursum ex diverso caeli, caecisque latebris,
*Turba sonans* praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis;
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc arma *capessant*
Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
*Haud secus ac* iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo, ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
Aere cavo: invadunt socii, et nova proelia tentant,
Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam, nec vulnera tergo,
Accipiunt; celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae,
Semesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.—III, 232–244

*a* To what is the reference in *turba sonans?*

*b* What is the relation of *capessant* to the rest of the sentence? What peculiarity in the construction?

*c* What rhetorical figure in *haud secus?*

*d* When does *ac* have the force here exhibited?

4 Describe briefly the Fourth Book of the poem.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *D*—VIRGIL, AENEID I-VI

**Thursday,** June 19 1–2 p. m.

**Translate two of the three following passages, and answer the accompanying questions. No. 4 must be taken by all.**

1 Ecce autem *elapsus* Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
Porticibus longis fugit et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
*Insequitur*, iam iamque manu tenet et *premit* hasta.
Ut tandem ante oculos *evasit* et ora *parentum*,
Concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit nec *voci iraeque pepercit.*—II, 526–534

Who was Pyrrhus? Who were *parentum?* What figure of speech have we in *voci iraeque?* Give the principal parts of *elapsus*, *insequitur*, *premit*, *evasit*, *pepercit.*

2 '*Exstinxti* te meque, soror, populumque *patres*que
*Sidonios* urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
Abluam et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
*Ore legam.*' Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu atque atros *siccabat* veste cruores.
Illa graves oculos conata attollere rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
Ter sese attollens *cubito*que adnixa levavit,
Ter revoluta toro est oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem ingemuitque reperta.—IV, 682–692

Why is the term *Sidonios* applied to *patres?* Give the full form for *exstinxti.* What is the literal meaning of *ore legam?* What is the force of the imperfect *siccabat?* What is the difference between *cruor* and *sanguis?* What is the construction of *cubito?*

3 Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt signoque repente
Corripiunt spatia audito limenque relinquunt
Effusi *nimbo* similes; simul ultima signant.
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis;

*Proxumus huic*, longo sed proxumus *intervallo*,
Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto
Tertius Euryalus;
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diores
Incumbens *umero;* spatia et si plura *supersint*,
Transeat elapsus prior *ambiguum*ve relinquat.—V, 315–326

What is the construction of each of the following: *nimbo*, *huic*, *intervallo*, *umero?* Comment on the form *proxumus*. Explain the mood of *supersint*. What is the etymology of *ambiguum?*

4 Name and explain the figures of speech illustrated in the following passages:

*a* Implentur veteris Bacchi.

*b* Puppes portum tenent.

Scan the first four verses of any selection, marking the caesura in each verse.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *D*—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

**Thursday**, June 18 2–3 p. m.

**Translate two of the three following passages, and answer the accompanying questions. No. 4 must be taken by all.**

1 Translate into English:

Arma dabunt ipsi. Sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
*Induitur*, *lateri*que Argivum accommodat ensem.
Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque iuventus
*Laeta* facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro,
Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
Conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus *Orco*.
Diffugiunt alii ad navis, et litora cursu
Fida petunt: pars ingentem formidine turpi
*Scandunt* rursus equum et nota conduntur in alvo.—II, 391–401

In what voice is *Induitur?* Give the construction of *lateri*. Give the difference between the Latin and the English idiom in *Lacta*. What is the construction of *Orco?* Account for the number of *Scandunt*.

2 Translate into English:

Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa *viri*, nox cum terras obscura teneret;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces;
Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam, et *Tyrios* deserta quaerere terra:
*Eumenidum* veluti demens videt agmina *Pentheus*,
Et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas.—IV, 460–470

Who is referred to by *viri?* What was the popular belief among the Romans in regard to the owl? Why does Dido call her people *Tyrios?* Who were the *Eumenides?* Who was *Pentheus* and for what was he punished?

3 Translate into English:

Continuo auditae voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo,
Quos dulcis *vitae* exsortes et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
*Hos iuxta* falso damnati crimine mortis,
Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille *silentum*
Concilium*que* vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
*Proxuma* deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Proiecere animas.—VI, 426–436

What is the construction of *vitae?* Who were the judges of Hades? Comment on the penultimate vowel of *Proxuma.* Comment on the word order in *Hos iuxta.* What name is applied to it? What peculiarity in the form *silentum?* What is the syntax of *-que?*

4 Name the metre in which the *Aeneid* is written, and divide the first three verses of the last selection into feet, marking the caesura in each verse.

**Examiners**

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JOHN H. WESTCOTT, Princeton University
WILLIAM H. KLAPP, Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia

1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *D*—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

**Thursday**, June 23 2.05–3.05 p. m.

**Translate either of the following passages; answer the questions under 2, 4, and 5.**

1 Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Carthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas pulchramque *uxorius* urbem
Exstruis, heu *regni* rerumque oblite tuarum?
Ipse *deum* tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse haec ferre iubet celeres mandata per auras:
Quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
*Ascanium* surgentem et spes heredis *Iuli*
Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali *Cyllenius* ore locutus
Mortales visus *medio sermone* reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.—IV, 265–278

2 Who is the speaker in the foregoing passage? Why is he called *Cyllenius?* Who is addressed and in what circumstances? What does *uxorius* mean in this connection? Why is *regni* in the genitive? Explain the form and construction of *deum.* Who are referred to under *Ascanium* and *Iuli?* Does *medio sermone* mean that his speech was unfinished?

3 Implenturque *super* puppes; semiusta madescunt
Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.
At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,
Nunc huc ingentes nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,
Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior *Nautes*, unum *Tritonia* Pallas
Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte,
. . . . . .
. . . his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:
"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est."—V, 697–710

4 What is the subject of the fifth book of the Aeneid? How came the ships of Aeneas to be set on fire? How was the fire extinguished? The ships which were not destroyed were insufficient to carry all the Trojans. What was the resulting arrangement? Who was *Nautes?* Why is Pallas called *Tritonia?* What part of speech is *super?*

5 Divide the first three lines of the first passage into feet.

**Examiners**


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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *D*—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

**Thursday,** June 22 2.05–3.05 p. m.

**Select any two of the three following passages for translation, and answer the questions on the same. Answer also the questions under 4.**

1 Translate into English:

Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva
Sive *Erycis finis* regemque optatis Acesten,
Auxilio tutos dimittam opibusque iuvabo.
Voltis et his mecum pariter considere regnis?
*Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite* naves;
*Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.*
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem
*Adforet* Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
Si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat.—I, 569–578

To whom, by whom, and under what circumstances was the foregoing passage spoken? What country is meant by *Erycis finis?* In *Urbem quam statuo, vestra est* what is the departure from the usual prose construction? Give the force of the preposition in the compound *subducite. Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur* has been used as the motto of a magazine; how is the verse to be interpreted when so used? Give the syntax of *mihi.* Account for the mood and tense of *adforet.*

2 Translate into English:

Isque ubi *Dardanios* habitus et Troia vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus *haesit*
Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
Per superos atque hoc caeli *spirabile lumen,*
Tollite me, Teucri; quascumque abducite *terras;*
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse *Penates.*
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est iniuria nostri,
Spargite me in fluctus vastoque immergite ponto."—III, 596–605

Who speaks the quoted part of the foregoing passage, and under what circumstances? Explain the derivation and meaning of the adjective *Dardanios.* Give the principal parts of *haesit.* Explain the deriva-

tion of *spirabile.* Is *spirabile* an appropriate epithet of *lumen?* Explain. Give the syntax of *terras.* Explain the figure in *Penates.*

3 Translate into English:

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit,
Ingentique manu *malum* de nave Seresti
Erigit, et volucrem *traiecto* in fune columbam,
Quo *tendant* ferrum, malo *suspendit* ab alto.
Convenere viri, *deiectam*que aerea sortem
Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
*Hyrtacidae* ante omnis exit locus Hippocoontis.
Quem *modo* navali Mnestheus certamine *victor*
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.—V, 485–494

Where did the foregoing contest take place and what event did it commemorate? In what particular does *malum* differ from the *malum* which means 'evil'? Explain the force of the preposition in each of the following compounds: *traiecto, suspendit, deiectam.* Account for the mood of *tendant.* Explain the derivation of *Hyrtacidae.* Explain the reference in *modo . . . victor.*

4 Define *either* dactylic hexameter *or* masculine caesura. Divide the sixth and eighth lines in the third passage into feet and mark the caesural pauses.

**Examiners**

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# LATIN E

NEPOS — FIRST FIFTEEN LIVES

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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**Saturday, June 22** **LATIN *E*—NEPOS** **11–12 a. m.**

1 **Answer any two of the following** (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*):

*a* When did Nepos live? Name some of his friends.

*b* What was the title of the collection of biographies which he wrote? What "Lives" are now extant?

*c* Give in outline the scope and arrangement of the collection.

*d* Write a ten line summary of the *Alcibiades*.

2 Translate into English:

Hic extremo *tempore* imperator apud *Mantineam* cum acie instructa audacius *instaret* hostes, cognitus a Lacedaemoniis, quod in unius pernicie eius patriae sitam putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt neque prius abscesserunt, quam magna *caede* multisque occisis fortissime ipsum Epaminondam pugnantem sparo eminus percussam *concidere* viderunt. Huius casu *aliquantum* retardati sunt Boeotii, neque tamen prius pugna excesserunt, quam repugnantes profligarunt. At Epaminondas, cum animadverteret mortiferum se vulnus accepisse simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est vicisse Bocotios.—*Epaminondas*, 9

Where was Mantinea? What other famous victory did Epaminondas gain? Explain the construction of the words italicized.

3 Translate into English:

Hos postquam *Athenas* pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratum senatumque Lacedaemoniorum adiit et apud eos liberrime professus est: Atheniensis suo consilio, quod communi iure gentium facere possent, deos publicos suosque patrios ac penates, *quo* facilius ab hoste possent defendere, muris saepsisse neque in eo, quod inutile esset Graeciae, *fecisse*. Nam illorum urbem ut propugnaculum oppositum esse barbaris; apud quam iam *bis* classes regias fecisse naufragium.—*Themistocles*, 7

*Athenas*, why this case? *quo*, why not *ut*? *fecisse*, why infinitive? *bis*, to what occasions does this refer?

What action of the Athenians was being opposed by the Lacedaemonians?

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

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**Wednesday,** June 18 **LATIN *E*—NEPOS** 11.15–11.45 a. m.

**Select either of the two following passages for translation with the questions annexed.**

1 Translate into English:

Itaque paucis ante gradibus quam qui eum sequebantur, in aedem Minervae, quae Chalcioicos vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire *posset*, statim *ephori* valvas eius aedis obstruxerunt tectumque sunt demoliti, *quo* celerius sub divo interiret. *Dicitur* eo tempore matrem Pausaniae vixisse eamque iam magno natu, postquam de *scelere* filii comperit, in primis *ad filium claudendum* lapidem ad introitum aedis attulisse. Hic cum semianimis de templo elatus esset, confestim animam efflavit. Sic Pausanias *magnam* belli *gloriam* turpi morte maculavit.—*Pausanias*, 5

Why did Pausanias flee to the temple? Who were the *ephori?* Exactly what was Pausanias's crime? By what great achievement had he gained his renown? Why is *posset* in the subjunctive? Why imperfect? Why is *quo* used rather than *ut?* What is the subject of *Dicitur?* What is the construction of *ad filium claudendum?*

2 Translate into English:

In *Piraeum* transiit *Munychiam*que munivit. Hanc bis *tyranni* oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eaque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem *armis* impedimentisque amissis refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non minus *prudentia* quam fortitudine; nam cedentes violari vetuit—cives enim *civibus parcere* aequum censebat—neque quisquam est vulneratus nisi qui prior impugnare voluit. Neminem iacentem veste spoliavit, nil attigit nisi arma, *quorum* indigebat, quaeque ad victum pertinebant. In secundo proelio cecidit Critias, dux tyrannorum, cum quidem adversus Thrasybulum fortissime *pugnaret.*—*Thrasybulus*, 2

Where were *Piraeus*, *Munychia?* Who were the *tyranni* and how were they put in power? Explain the case construction of *armis*, *prudentia*, *civibus*, *quorum*. Give the principal parts of *parcere*. Why is *pugnaret* in the subjunctive?

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *E*—NEPOS

**Thursday,** June 18 — 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Haec Alcibiadi laetitia non nimis fuit diuturna. Nam cum ei omnes essent honores *decreti* totaque res publica domi *belli*que *tradita*, ut unius arbitrio *gereretur*, et ipse postulasset ut duo sibi collegae darentur, Thrasybulus et Adimantus, neque id negatum esset, classe in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cymen minus ex sententia rem gesserat, in invidiam *recidit*. *Nihil* enim eum non efficere posse ducebant. Ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minus prospere gesta culpae *tribuerent*.—*Alcibiades*, 7

When did Alcibiades live? What was the mutilation of the Hermae? How did it affect Alcibiades? What was his end? Give the principal parts of *decreti*, *tradita*, *recidit*. What is the construction of *belli*, *Nihil*? Explain the mood of *gereretur*, *tribuerent*.

2 Translate into English:

Sed *maxime* eius eloquentia eluxit *Spartae*, *legati* ante pugnam Leuctricam. Quo cum omnium sociorum *convenissent* legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu sic Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minus illa oratione opes eorum *concusserit* quam Leuctrica pugna. Tum enim perfecit, quod post apparuit, ut auxilio Lacedaemonii sociorum privarentur.

—*Epaminondas*, 6

Give the principal parts of *convenissent*, *concusserit*. Compare *maxime*. What is the construction of *Spartae*, *legati*? Explain the mood and sequence of tense in *concusserit*. When was the battle of Leuctra fought and what was its significance?

**Examiners**

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1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *E*—NEPOS

**Thursday,** June 23 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Itaque et exercitum in *Sicilia* amissum et Lacedaemoniorum victorias *culpae* suae tribuebant, quod talem virum e civitate *expulissent* . . . Hic ut e navi *egressus est*, quamquam Theramenes et Thrasybulus eisdem *rebus* praefuerant simulque venerant in Piraeum, tamen unum omnes illum prosequebantur, et, id quod numquam antea usu venerat nisi Olympiae victoribus, coronis laureis taeniisque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrimans talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbitatem.—*Alcibiades*, 6

Where were *Sicilia* and Lacedaemon? Give the syntax of *culpae*. Give the principal parts of *expulissent*, *egressus est*. Give the syntax of *rebus*. Where and what was the Piraeus? Where was Olympia and for what was it famous?

2 Translate into English:

Patres conscripti legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, qui ab rege *peterent* ne inimicissimum suum secum *haberet* sibique dederet. His Prusia negare *ausus* non *est;* illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus ius hospitii esset; ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat, in castello, quod ei a rege datum erat *muneri*, idque sic *aedificarat*, ut in omnibus partibus aedificii exitus haberet, scilicet verens ne usu *veniret* quod accidit. —*Hannibal*, 12

Explain the mood and tense of *peterent*, *haberet* (line 2). Give the principal parts of *ausus est*. Give the syntax of *muneri*. What is the full form of *aedificarat?* Why is *veniret* in the subjunctive?

**Examiners**

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1905

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *E*—NEPOS

**Thursday, June 22** 1–2 p. m.

**Select any two of the three following passages for translation, and answer the questions on the same.**

1 Translate into English:

Interim Dione Syracusis interfecto, Dionysius rursus *Syracusarum* potitus est. Cuius adversarii opem a Corinthiis petierunt ducemque, quo in bello *uterentur*, postularunt. Huc Timoleon missus incredibili felicitate Dionysium tota *Sicilia* depulit. Cum interficere *posset*, noluit tutoque ut Corinthum perveniret effecit, quod utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii saepe adiuti fuerant, cuius benignitatis memoriam volebat exstare, eamque praeclaram victoriam ducebat in qua plus esset clementiae quam crudelitatis; postremo ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, quem ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam *detulisset*

—*Timoleon*, 2

Who were Dion, Dionysius and Timoleon? Where was Syracuse and by whom was it founded? Give the syntax of *Syracusarum*, *uterentur*, *posset*, *detulisset*. Why is no preposition used with *Sicilia*?

2 Translate into English:

Epaminondas a Thebanis *morte* multatus est, quod eos coegit apud Leuctra superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante se imperatorem nemo Boeotorum *ausus sit* aspicere in acie, quodque uno proelio non solum Thebas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Graeciam in libertatem vindicavit eoque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedaemonii satis haberent, si salvi esse *possent*, neque prius bellare destitit quam, Messene restituta, urbem *eorum* obsidione clausit.—*Epaminondas*, 8

Locate Thebes, Boeotia, Sparta, Messene, Leuctra. Give the syntax of *morte*, *ausus sit*, *possent*. Who are referred to in *eorum*?

3 Translate into English:

Hic[1] *uxorem* numquam *duxit*. In quo cum reprehenderetur a *Pelopida*, qui filium habebat infamem, maleque eum in eo *patriae* consulere *diceret*, quod liberos non relinqueret, "Vide," inquit, "ne tu peius *consulas*, qui talem ex te natum *relicturus sis*. Neque

[1] Epaminondas

vero stirps potest mihi deesse; namque ex me natam relinquo *pugnam Leuctricam*, quae non modo mihi superstes, sed etiam immortalis sit necesse est."—*Epaminondas*, 10

*Uxorem duxit* is said of a man; what is the corresponding word or phrase for a woman? Who was *Pelopida?* Give the syntax of *patriae*, *consulas*, *relicturus sis*. Give the location and date of *pugnam Leuctricam* and state the result of the battle. Give the subject of *diceret*.

**Examiners**

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# LATIN F

SALLUST — *CATILINE*

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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**Saturday,** June 22 **LATIN *F*—SALLUST** 12–1 p. m.

1 **Answer any one of the following** (*a*, *b*, *c*):

*a* How far is Sallust's account of Catiline's conspiracy affected by party spirit or political purpose?

*b* Mention the marked peculiarities of Sallust's style or language in which he formed a strong contrast to Cicero.

*c* What opinion had the ancient Romans of his merits as a writer?

2 Translate into English:

His rebus comparatis Catilina nihilo minus in *proximum annum* consulatum petebat, sperans, *si designatus foret*, facile se ex voluntate *Antonio* usurum. Neque interea quietus erat, sed omnibus modis insidias parabat Ciceroni. Neque illi tamen ad cavendum dolus aut astutiae deerant. Namque a principio consulatus sui multa pollicendo per Fulviam effecerat ut Q. Curius, de quo paulo ante memoravi, consilia Catilinae sibi proderet. Ad hoc collegam suum Antonium *pactione provinciae* perpulerat, ne contra rem publicam sentiret; circum se praesidia amicorum atque clientium occulte habebat. Postquam dies comitiorum venit, et *Catilinae* neque petitio neque insidiae, quas consuli in Campo fecerat, prospere *cessere*, constituit bellum facere et extrema omnia experiri, quoniam quae occulte temptaverat aspera foedaque evenerant.

—*Catiline*, 26

*Proximum annum;* what date? *Si designatus foret;* what kind of condition? *Antonio;* why ablative? *Pactione provinciae;* by what bargain did Cicero ensure the loyalty of Antonius? *Catilinae;* what case, and why? *Cessere;* what tense?

3 Translate into English:

Post eum diem quidam L. Tarquinius ad senatum adductus erat, quem ad Catilinam proficiscentem ex itinere retractum aiebant. Is cum se diceret indicaturum de coniuratione, *si fides* publica *data esset*, iussus a consule quae *sciret* edicere, eadem fere quae Volturcius de paratis incendiis, de caede bonorum, de itinere hostium senatum docet; praeterea se missum a M. Crasso qui Catilinae *nuntiaret*, ne eum Lentulus et Cethegus aliique ex coniuratione deprehensi *terrerent*, eoque magis properaret ad urbem accedere, quo et ceterorum animos *reficeret* et illi facilius e periculo eriperentur.

—*Catiline*, 48

Why are *sciret*, *nuntiaret*, *terrerent*, and *reficeret* in the subjunctive? What kind of a condition is *si fides . . . data esset?* Where was Catiline at this time? Give a brief account of *M. Crassus.*

**Examiners**

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LAWRENCE C. HULL, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

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**Saturday, June 21** **LATIN *F*—SALLUST** **9.15–10.30 a. m.**

1 Translate into English:

Fuere ea tempestate qui *dicerent*, Catilinam, oratione habita, cum ad iusiurandum popularis sceleris sui *adigeret*, humani corporis sanguinem *vino* permixtum in pateris circumtulisse; inde cum post exsecrationem omnes degustavissent, sicut in sollemnibus sacris fieri *consuevit*, *aperuisse* consilium suum, atque *eo* dictitare *fecisse*, quo inter se magis fidi forent, alius alii tanti facinoris conscii. Nonnulli ficta et haec et multa praeterea existumabant ab eis, qui *Ciceronis invidiam*, *quae postea orta est*, leniri credebant *atrocitate* sceleris eorum qui poenas dederant. Nobis ea res *pro magnitudine* parum comperta est.—*Catiline*, 22

2 Explain what is meant by *pro magnitudine*. What is referred to under *Ciceronis invidiam*, *quae postea orta est?* Give the principal parts of *adigeret*, *consuevit*, *aperuisse*, *orta est*. Why is *dicerent* in the subjunctive? Explain the composition of *adigeret*. In what case is *vino?* Comment on the tense of *consuevit*. What is the construction of *eo?* What must be supplied as subject of *fecisse?* What is the force of the suffix in *atrocitate?*

3 Translate into English:

Dum ea Romae geruntur, Catilina ex omni copia, quam et ipse adduxerat et Manlius habuerat, duas legiones instituit, cohortes pro numero militum complet; deinde, ut quisque voluntarius aut ex sociis in castra venerat, aequaliter distribuerat, ac brevi spatio legiones numero hominum expleverat, cum initio non amplius duobus milibus habuisset. Sed ex omni copia circiter pars quarta erat militaribus armis instructa; ceteri, ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas, alii praeacutas sudes portabant. Sed postquam Antonius cum exercitu adventabat, Catilina per montes iter facere, modo ad urbem, modo in Galliam vorsus castra movere, hostibus occasionem pugnandi non dare.—*Catiline*, 56

4 *a* State briefly who Sallust was and when he lived.

*b* When was Catiline's plot formed?

*c* Mention the names of four of his chief accomplices.

*d* What was Catiline's end?

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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *F*—SALLUST

**Saturday,** June 20 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Nolite existimare maiores nostros armis rem publicam ex parva magnam fecisse. Si ita res *esset*, multo pulcherrimam eam nos *haberemus:* quippe sociorum atque civium, praeterea armorum atque equorum maior copia nobis quam illis est. Sed alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, quae *nobis* nulla sunt: *domi* industria, foris iustum imperium, animus in consulendo liber neque *delicto* neque libidini obnoxius.—*Catiline*, 52

2 Give the reason for mood and tense of *esset* . . . *haberemus.* Why is *nobis* dative? In what case is *domi?* Why is *delicto* dative?

3 In describing the debate in the Senate about the punishment of the detected conspirators, Sallust reports at length the speeches of two famous men. Who were they and what opinions did they each express?

4 Translate into English:

Postquam . . . senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, consul, optimum *factu ratus* noctem quae instabat antecapere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur, tresviros, quae supplicium postulabat, parare iubet; *ipse*, praesidiis dispositis, Lentulum in carcerem *deducit;* idem fit ceteris per praetores. Est in carcere locus, quod Tullianum appellatur . . . Eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera lapideis fornicibus iuncta, sed incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis eius facies est. In eum locum postquam demissus est Lentulus, vindices rerum capitalium, quibus praeceptum erat, laqueo gulam fregere.—*Catiline*, 55

5 Why is *factu* ablative? Give the principal parts of *ratus.* *Ipse* . . . *deducit:* why did the consul himself lead Lentulus to prison? Where was the *carcer?*

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1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *F*—SALLUST

**Saturday,** June 25 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

L. Catilina, nobili *genere natus*, fuit magna *vi* et animi et corporis sed ingenio malo pravoque. *Huic* ab adulescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, *ibi*que iuventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediae, algoris, vigiliae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est. Animus audax, subdolus, varius, cuius rei lubet simulator ac dissimulator; alieni *appetens*, sui profusus, ardens in cupiditatibus; satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum. Vastus animus immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta sem per *cupiebat*.—*Catilina*, 5

2 Give the principal parts of *natus*, *appetens*, *cupiebat*. What is the construction of *genere*, *vi*, *Huic?* To what does *ibi* refer?

3 Translate into English:

*Lentulus* cum eis T. Volturcium quendam Crotoniensem mittit, ut *Allobroges*, prius quam domum pergerent, cum Catilina data atque accepta *fide* societatem *confirmarent*. Ipse Volturcio litteras ad Catilinam dat, quarum exemplum infra scriptum est: "Quis *sim*, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces. Fac cogites in quanta calamitate sis, et memineris te virum esse. Consideres quid tuae rationes postulent. Auxilium *petas* ab omnibus, etiam ab infimis."—*Catilina*, 44

4 Who was *Lentulus?* Where was Crotona? Where did the *Allobroges* live? Account for the case of *fide*, and the mood of *confirmarent*, *sim*, and *petas*.

5 Give the names of the conspirators who were arrested in Rome. On what evidence were they condemned? How were they punished? What was Catiline's end?

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *F*—SALLUST

**Saturday**, June 24 — 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Sed ubi labore atque iustitia res publica crevit, *reges magni* bello domiti, nationes ferae et populi ingentes vi *subacti*, *Carthago*, aemula imperi Romani, ab stirpe interiit, cuncta maria terraeque patebant, saevire fortuna ac miscere omnia *coepit*. Qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, eis otium divitiaeque, optandae *aliis*, *oneri* miseriaeque fuere. Igitur primo pecuniae, deinde imperi cupido *crevit;* ea quasi materies omnium malorum fuere. — *Catilina*, 10

2 Who are referred to in *reges magni?* When did *Carthago* fall? Give the principal parts of *subacti*, *coepit*, *crevit*. Give the syntax of *aliis*, *oneri*.

3 Translate into English:

Sed confecto proelio, tum vero *cerneres*, quanta audacia quantaque vis animi *fuisset* in exercitu Catilinae. Nam fere, quem quisque vivus *pugnando* locum ceperat, eum amissa anima corpore tegebat. Pauci autem, quos medios *cohors praetoria* disiecerat, paulo divorsius, sed omnes tamen advorsis *volneribus* conciderant. Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivus, in voltu retinens. — *Catilina*, 61

4 Account for the use of the subjunctive in *cerneres*, *fuisset*. What is the construction of *pugnando*, *volneribus?* What was the *cohors praetoria?*

5 Who was Sallust? Mention any facts that you know concerning his public career and his literary activity.

**Examiners**

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# LATIN G

OVID — 2500 LINES

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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**Saturday**, June 22 **LATIN *G*—OVID** 2–3 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto,
inter aquas *pelagi*, contractos undique *fontes*,
qui se condiderant in opacae viscera matris,
sustulit oppressos *collo* tenus arida vultus
opposuitque manum *fronti*, magnoque tremore
omnia concutiens *paulum* subsedit, et infra
quam solet esse fuit, sacraque ita voce locuta est:
'Si placet hoc, meruique, quid O tua fulmina cessant,
summe *deum?* liceat perituraे *viribus* ignis
igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare.
vix equidem fauces haec ipsa in verba resolvo'—
presserat ora vapor—'tostos en aspice crines,
inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillae.'

—*Metamorphoses*, II, 272–284

2 *a* Scan the last *three* lines of the above selection.

*b* Explain the syntax of *collo*, *fronti*, *paulum*, and *deum*.

*c* Decline *pelagi*, *fontes*, and *deum*.

3 *a* Write a brief outline of the life of Ovid.

*b* Name his best known works?

4 Translate into English:

Parent ambo, baculisque levati
nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.
Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta
missa potest: flexere oculos, et mersa palude
cetera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.
dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,
ilia vetus, dominis etiam casa parva duobus
vertitur in templum; furcas subiere columnae;
stramina flavescunt, aurataque tecta videntur,
caelataeque fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.

—*Metamorphoses*, VIII, 693–702

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

**Saturday,** June 21 **LATIN *G*—OVID** 10.30–11.45 a. m.

1 Translate into English:

Mota dea est sortemque dedit, 'Discedite templo,
Et velate caput, cinctasque resolvite vestes,
Ossaque post tergum magnae iactate parentis.'
Obstipuere diu, rumpitque silentia voce
Pyrrha prior, iussisque deae parere recusat,
Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore, pavetque
Laedere iactatis maternas ossibus umbras.
Interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris
Verba datae sortis secum, inter seque volutant.

—*Metamorphoses*, I, 381–389

What goddess gave this oracle? What did it mean? Who was Pyrrha's companion?

2 Translate into English:

Attonitus novitate mali, divesque miserque,
Effugere optat opes, et quae modo voverat, odit.
Copia nulla famem relevat: sitis arida guttur
Urit, et inviso meritus torquetur ab auro.
Ad caelumque manus et *splendida* bracchia tollens,
'Da veniam, Lenaee pater! peccavimus,' inquit,
'Sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.'
Mite deum numen Bacchus peccasse fatentem
Restituit, factique fide *data* munera solvit.
'Neve male optato maneas circumlitus auro,
Vade,' ait, 'ad *magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem*,
Perque iugum montis labentibus obvius *undis*
Carpe viam, donec *venias* ad fluminis ortus;
Spumigeroque tuum fonti, qua plurimus exit,
Subde caput, corpusque simul, simul elue crimen.'
Rex *iussae* succedit aquae. Vis aurea tinxit
Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.

—*Metamorphoses*, XI, 127–143

Give in about two dozen words the substance of the story from which the above passage is taken. Scan the first three lines. *Splendida:* what does the author imply by using this adjective? Does *data* agree with *fide* or with *munera?* How do you know? What remark can you make about the arrangement of the words *magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem?* What is the case of *undis? Venias:* why subjunctive? What is peculiar in the use of *iussae?*

3 *a* When and where was Ovid born?
*b* Name three contemporary authors.
*c* Where did Ovid spend his last years?

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *G*—OVID

**Saturday**, June 20 — 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

PHAETHON MOUNTS HIS CHARIOT, DRAWN BY FOUR STEEDS

Corripuere viam pedibusque per aera motis
Obstantes scindunt nebulas pennisque levati
Praetereunt ortos isdem de partibus Euros.
Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere *possent*
Solis equi, *solita*que iugum *gravitate carebat.*
Utque labant curvae iusto sine pondere naves
Perque mare instabiles nimia levitate feruntur,
Sic onere assueto vacuas dat in aera saltus
Succutiturque alte similisque est currus *inani.*
Quod simul ac sensere, ruunt tritumque relinquunt
Quadriiugi spatium nec quo prius ordine currunt.
Ipse pavet; nec qua commissas flectat habenas,
Nec scit, qua *sit* iter; nec, si sciat, *imperet* illis.

—*Metamorphoses*, II, 158–170

Explain the mood of *possent*, *sit*, *imperet*. What general equivalent to *solita gravitate carebat* is found in this passage? With what does *inani* agree?

2 Translate into English:

Silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, suisque
Frondibus ut velo Phoebeos summovet ignes.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus umida flores;
Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco
Ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit,
Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
Implet, et aequales certat superare legendo,
Paene simul visa est dilectaque raptaque *Diti;*
Usque adeo est properatus amor. Dea territa maesto
Et *matrem* et comites, sed matrem saepius, ore
Clamat.—*Metamorphoses*, V, 388–398

What is the construction of *Diti?* By what other name is this god known? Who is referred to by *matrem?* Scan the first three lines of this selection.

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *G*—OVID

**Saturday**, June 25 — 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Pennis ligat ille resumptis
Parte ab utraque pedes teloque accingitur unco
Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.
Gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis
Aethiopum populos Cepheaque conspicit arva.
Illic immeritam maternae pendere linguae
Andromedan poenas iniustus iusserat Ammon.
Quam simul ad duras religatam bracchia cautis
Vidit Abantiades (nisi quod levis aura capillos
Moverat et tepido manabant lumina fletu,
Marmoreum ratus esset opus), trahit inscius ignis,
Et stupet et visae correptus imagine formae
Paene suas quatere est oblitus in aëre pennas.

—*Metamorphoses*, IV, 665–677

Scan the last four lines of the foregoing extract. Why are Ovid's *Metamorphoses* so called? What other works did he write? Give date of his birth and death.

2 Translate into English:

Interea totiens haustum *cratera* repleri
Sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina.
Attoniti novitate pavent manibusque supinis
Concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon,
Et veniam *dapibus* nullisque paratibus orant.
Unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae,
Quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant.
Ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat
Eluditque diu, tandemque est visus ad ipsos
Confugisse deos. Superi vetuere necari;
"Di" que "sumus, *meritas*que luet *vicinia poenas*
*Impia*," dixerunt. "Vobis immunibus huius
Esse mali dabitur."—*Metamorphoses*, VIII, 679–691

Explain the form *cratera*. What is the construction of *dapibus*? Explain the allusions in *meritas poenas* and *vicinia Impia*. What was the sequel of this story?

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *G*—OVID

**Saturday**, June 24 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

CADMUS AND THE DRAGON

*Cadmus* agit grates peregrinaeque *oscula* terrae
Figit et ignotos montes agrosque salutat.
Sacra Iovi facturus erat; iubet ire ministros
Et petere e *vivis* libandas fontibus undas.
Silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,
Et specus in medio virgis ac vimine densus,
Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum,
Uberibus fecundus aquis, ubi conditus antro
*Martius* anguis erat *cristis* praesignis *et auro.*
Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno;
Tresque vibrant linguae; triplici stant ordine dentes.
Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti
Infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
Urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro
Caeruleus serpens horrendaque sibila misit.

—*Metamorphoses*, III, 24–38

2 Who was Cadmus? Give the derivation of *oscula*. Explain the force of *vivis*. Explain the force of *Martius*. Mention the figure in *cristis et auro*.

3 Translate into English:

NIOBE'S IMPIETY

Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turba,
Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro
Et, quantum ira sinit, formosa, movensque decoro
Cum capite immissos umerum per utrumque capillos.
Constitit. Utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos,
"Quis furor, auditos," inquit, "praeponere visis
Caelestes? Aut cur colitur Latona per aras,
Numen adhuc sine ture meum est?"—*Metamorphoses*, VI, 165–172

**Examiners**

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JOHN TETLOW, Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston, Mass.

# LATIN H

VIRGIL — *ECLOGUES* AND *GEORGICS*

1901

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N.Y.

## LATIN *H*—ECLOGUES AND GEORGICS

**Saturday,** June 22 — 3–4 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

*D.* An mihi cantando victus non *redderet* ille,
Quem mea carminibus *meruisset* fistula caprum?
Si nescis, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Damon
Ipse fatebatur; sed reddere posse negabat.
*M.* Cantando tu *illum?* aut umquam tibi fistula *cera*
Iuncta fuit? non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas
Stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen?
*D.* Vis ergo, inter nos, *quid* possit uterque, vicissim
*Experiamur?* ego hanc vitulam—ne forte recuses,
Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus—
Depono: tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes.—*Eclogue* III, 21–31

2 *a* Explain the syntax of *illum*, *cera*, and *quid*.

*b* Explain the italicized subjunctives.

3 *a* In what years of Virgil's life were the Eclogues written?

*b* Define the terms Eclogue, Bucolic, and Pastoral.

*c* What purpose besides that of pure pastoral song did these poems serve in the poet's life?

4 Translate into English:

Sin, has ne possim naturae accedere partis,
Frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis,
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes;
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi
Spercheusque et virginibus bacchata Lacaenis
Taygeta! o, qui me gelidis convallibus Haemi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnis et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!
Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestis,
Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores!
—*Georgics*, II, 483–494

5 *a* To whom does the poet refer in the last *four* lines of the above selection? Tell what Virgil owed to him in poetic stimulus.

*b* Describe briefly the purpose of the Georgics and the chief characteristics of the poem.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *H*—ECLOGUES AND GEORGICS

**Saturday,** June 21 11.45 a. m.–1 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Forte sub arguta *consederat* ilice Daphnis,
Compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum;
Thyrsis *oves*, Corydon *distentas* lacte capellas:
Ambo florentes *aetatibus*, Arcades ambo;
Et *cantare* pares, et respondere parati.
Huc mihi, dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos,
Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat: atque ego Daphnin
Aspicio: ille ubi me contra videt, "*Ocius*," inquit,
"Huc ades, o Meliboee; caper tibi salvus, et haedi;
Et, si *quid* cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra.
Huc ipsi *potum* venient per prata iuvenci.
Hic viridis tenera *praetexit* arundine ripas
*Mincius*, eque sacra resonant examina quercu."—*Eclogue* VII, 1–13

2 Give the principal parts of *consederat*, *distentas*, *potum*, *praetexit*. What is the construction of *oves*, *aetatibus*, *cantare?* Comment on the force of the comparative *ocius*. What is the construction of *quid*, *potum?* Where was the *Mincius?* Indicate the scansion of the fourth, seventh, and eight lines of the above passage.

3 What are the chief themes treated in the *Eclogues?*

4 Translate into English:

Est in *Carpathio Neptuni gurgite* vates
*Caeruleus Proteus*, magnum qui piscibus aequor,
Et iuncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.
Hic nunc *Emathiae* portus patriamque revisit
Pallenen: hunc et Nymphae veneramur, et ipse
Grandaevus *Nereus;* novit namque omnia vates,
Quae *sint*, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur:
Quippe ita Neptuno visum est, immania cuius
Armenta et turpes *pascit* sub gurgite phocas.
Hic *tibi*, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem
Expediat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.
Nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum
Orando flectes: vim duram et vincula *capto*
Tende: doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.
—*Georgics*, IV, 387–400

5 Who were *Neptunus*, *Proteus*, *Nereus?* Why is *Proteus* styled *caeruleus?* Where were the *Carpathius gurges* and *Emathia?* Explain the mood of *sint*. What meaning does the passive of *pascit* have? In what construction is *tibi?* What must be supplied with *capto?*

**Examiners**

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
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1903

College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *H*—VIRGIL'S ECLOGUES AND GEORGICS

**Saturday, June 20** **1–2 p. m.**

1 Translate into English:

Iam redit et *Virgo*, redeunt *Saturnia regna;*
Iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto.
Tu modo nascenti puero, quo *ferrea* primum
Desinet ac toto surget gens *aurea* mundo,
Casta fave *Lucina:* tuus iam regnat Apollo.
Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule inibit,
*Pollio*, et incipient magni procedere menses;
Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri,
Irrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.—*Eclogues*, IV, 6–14

Who was *Virgo* and what was the legend about her? Explain the reference in *Lucina*. Give an account of *Pollio*, and a summary of the contents of this eclogue.

2 Translate into English:

Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere *Sabini*,
Hanc Remus et frater, sic fortis Etruria crevit
Scilicet, et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,
*Septem*que una sibi muro circumdedit *arces*.
Ante etiam sceptrum Dictaei regis et ante
Impia quam caesis gens est epulata iuvencis,
Aureus hanc vitam in terris *Saturnus* agebat;
Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum
Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.—*Georgics*, II, 532–540

Indicate the scansion of the last two lines. What was the traditional character of the *Sabini?* What were the names of the *septem arces?* Who was *Dictaeus rex* and why was he so called? Explain the references in this and the preceding passage to the reign of Saturn, and the ages of the world.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *H*—VIRGIL'S ECLOGUES AND GEORGICS

**Saturday,** June 25 1–2 p. m.

**Translate either of the following passages; answer questions 2, 4 and 5.**

1 *Lycidas*—Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.
Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, et omnes,
Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae.
Hinc adeo media est nobis via; namque sepulcrum
Incipit apparere *Bianoris:* hic, ubi densas
Agricolae stringunt frondes, hic, Moeri, canamus:
Hic haedos depone; tamen veniemus in urbem.
Aut si, nox pluviam ne colligat ante, veremur,
Cantantes licet usque (minus via laedit) eamus;
Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te *fasce* levabo.
*Mocris*—Desine plura, puer, et quod nunc instat agamus:
Carmina tum melius, cum venerit *ipse*, canemus.—*Eclogues*, IX, 56–67

2 Who are the characters in this eclogue? Do they represent real persons, and, if so, whom? Who is meant by Menalcas, mentioned several times by Moeris and Lycidas? Who is *ipse?*

*Bianoris:* Who was he, and how does the mention of his tomb fix the scene of the dialogue?

*Fasce:* Of what did it consist?

3 Sed fugit interea, fugit inreparabile tempus,
Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.
Hoc satis *armentis;* superat pars altera curae,
Lanigeros agitare greges hirtasque capellas.
Hic labor, hinc laudem fortes sperate *coloni.*
Nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum
Quam *sit*, et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem;
Sed me *Parnassi* deserta per ardua dulcis
Raptat amor; iuvat ire iugis, qua nulla priorum
*Castaliam* molli devertitur orbita clivo.
Nunc veneranda *Pales*, magno nunc ore sonandum.
—*Georgics*, III, 284–294

4 *Armentis:* Give the derivation.

*Coloni:* Exactly what was a *colonus?*

*Sit:* Why subjunctive?

*Parnassi, Castaliam:* What and where were these?

*Pales, Borea* (question 5): Who were these?

5 Divide the following passage into hexameters, marking the feet and caesuras:

Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadeat auctor tellurem *Borea* rigidam spirante moveri. Rura gelu tum claudit hiemps; nec semine iacto concretam patitur radicem affigere terrae.

—*Georgics*, II, 315–318

What are the subjects of the several books of the Georgics?

**Examiners**

| | | |
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# LATIN I

VIRGIL — *ÆNEID*, BOOKS VII–XII

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LATIN *I*—AENEID VII-XII

**Saturday,** June 22 4–5.30 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Huic dea caeruleis unum de crinibus anguem
Conicit inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit,
Quo furibunda domum *monstro* permisceat omnem.
Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,
Volvitur *attactu* nullo fallitque furentem,
Vipeream inspirans animam; fit tortile collo
*Aurum* ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae,
Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.
Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
Pertemptat sensus atque *ossibus* implicat ignem,
Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam,
Mollius et solito matrum de more locuta est,
Multa super *natae* lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenaeis.
—VII, 346–358

2 Explain the syntax of *monstro*, *attactu*, *aurum*, *ossibus* and *natae*.

3 Translate into English:

Ille avidus pugnae suras incluserat auro
Hinc atque hinc oditque moras hastamque coruscat.
Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,
Ascanium fusis circum complectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
'Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
Defensum dabit et magna inter praemia ducet:
Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit aetas,
Sis memor, et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector.'—XII, 430–440

4 Scan the sixth, seventh and eighth lines of the above selection.

5 Describe briefly each of the following: Turnus, Mezentius, Camilla, Lausus, Cacus, and Amata.

6 Define the following terms: caesura, synecdoche, simile, synaeresis, and elision.

**Examiners**

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1902

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *I*—AENEID VII–XII

**Saturday,** June 21 1.30–3 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Insula *Sicanium* iuxta *latus* Aeoliamque
Erigitur *Liparen*, fumantibus ardua saxis;
Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
Antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis
Stricturae chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat,
Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.
Huc tunc *Ignipotens* caelo descendit ab alto.
Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
Brontesque Steropesque et nudus *membra* Pyracmon.—VIII, 416–425

2 Indicate the scansion of the last four lines of the foregoing passage. What is referred to in *Sicanium latus?* Where was *Lipare?* Who is *Ignipotens?* What is the construction of *membra?* What are the limitations of this construction?

3 Translate into English:

Haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto
Misit, agens hiemem nimbo *succincta* per auras,
Iliacamque aciem, et Laurentia castra petivit.
Tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
In faciem Aeneae, *visu* mirabile monstrum,
Dardaniis ornat telis, clipeumque iubasque
*Divini* assimilat *capitis;* dat inania verba,
Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque *effingit euntis:*
Morte *obita quales* fama est volitare figuras,
Aut quae sopitos *deludunt* somnia sensus.
At primas laeta ante acies *exsultat* imago,
Irritatque virum telis, et voce *lacessit:*
Instat *cui* Turnus, stridentemque *eminus* hastam
*Conicit:* illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.—X, 633–646

4 Give the principal parts of *succincta, effingit, obita, lacessit.* What is the force of *de-* in *deludunt?* Give the composition of *exsultat, eminus, conicit.* Give the construction of *visu, capitis, euntis, quales, cui.* Explain the epithet *divini.*

**Examiners**

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Cornell University

JOHN H. WEST
Princeton Un[illegible]

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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *I*—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS VII-XII

**Saturday, June 20** **1–2 p. m.**

1 Translate into English:

**Mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore**
**Compellare virum, et dextrae coniungere dextram.**
**Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi.**
**Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas**
**Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,**
**Frenaque bina, meus quae nunc habet, aurea, *Pallas*.**
**Ergo et, quam petitis, iuncta est mihi foedere dextra,**
**Et, lux cum primum terris se crastina reddet,**
***Auxilio* laetos dimittam, *opibus*que *iuvabo*.**
**Interea sacra haec, quando huc venistis amici,**
**Annua, quae differre nefas, celebrate faventes**
**Nobiscum et iam nunc sociorum adsuescite mensis.—VIII, 163–174**

**Who was *Pallas*, and what was his fate? Give the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of *Auxilio*. Decline *opibus*, and give the principal parts of *iuvabo*.**

2 Translate into English:

"Quo fugitis, socii? Per vos et fortia facta
Per ducis Euandri nomen devictaque bella,
Spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aemula laudi,
Fidite ne *pedibus*. *Ferro* rumpenda per hostes
Est via. Qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,
Hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.
Numina nulla premunt, mortali urgemur ab hoste
Mortales, totidem nobis animaeque manusque
Ecce, maris magna claudit nos obice pontus,
Deest iam terra fugae; pelagus Troiamne petemus?"—X, 369–378

Who was Evander? Give the syntax of *pedibus;* of *Ferro*. Mark the scansion of the first four verses of this selection.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *I*—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS VII–XII

**Saturday,** June 25 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum.
"Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui?
Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
*Fallacis* silvae?" Simul et vestigia retro
Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.
Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.
Nec longum in medio tempus, cum clamor ad auris
Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum; quem iam manus omnis,
Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.
Quid faciat? Qua vi iuvenem, quibus *audeat* armis
Eripere? An sese medios moriturus in enses
Inferat, et pulchram properet per volnera mortem?—IX, 389–401

Who is the speaker, and who was Euryalus? What is the force of the suffix in *Fallacis?* Why is *audeat* in the subjunctive?

2 Translate into English:

Vix ea fatus erat: medios volat, ecce, per hostis
Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
Saucius ora, ruitque inplorans nomine Turnum:
Turne, in te suprema salus; *miserere tuorum.*
Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
Deiecturum arces Italum excidioque daturum;
Iamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
Quos generos vocet, aut quae sese ad foedera *flectat.*
Praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit.—XII, 650–660

Who was Turnus and what was his fate? Inflect the tense in which *miserere* is found. Give the syntax of *tuorum.* Why is *flectat* in the subjunctive? Scan the last four verses of this selection.

**Examiners**

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# LATIN K

CICERO — *DE AMICITIA* AND *DE SENECTUTE*

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LATIN *K*—DE SENECTUTE AND DE AMICITIA

**Saturday, June 22** 4–5.30 p. m.

1 **Who are the participants in the dialogue of the *de Senectute?* Give a ten-line account of the career of each. When is the conversation represented as taking place? Enumerate the charges brought against old age.**

2 **Take *a* and either *b* or *c:***

***a*** **Translate into English: *Quod est*, eo decet uti et *quidquid agas* agere pro viribus.**

**Why do we have the indicative in *quod est* but the subjunctive in *quidquid agas?***

***b*** **Translate into English:**

***Unus homo* nobis cunctando restituit rem;**
***Noenum* rumores ponebat ante salutem;**
**Ergo plusque magisque viri nunc gloria claret.**

Who is the author of these lines? From what work do they come? Who is the *unus homo?* Comment on *noenum.* Note any metrical peculiarity in the passage. Name the kind of verse.

*c* Translate into English:

Nec enim umquam assensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio, quod monet mature fieri senem, si diu velis senex esse. Ego vero *me* minus diu *senem esse mallem* quam esse senem antequam essem.

Why is the speaker unfair here in his criticism of the sentiment cited?

Comment on the syntax of *me senem esse mallem.*

3 Translate into English:

Quid multa? Sic mihi persuasi, sic sentio, cum tanta celeritas animorum *sit*, tanta memoria praeteritorum futurorumque prudentia, tot artes, *tantae scientiae*, tot inventa, non posse eam naturam quae res eas contineat esse mortalem: cumque semper *agitetur* animus nec principium motus *habeat*, quia se ipse moveat, ne finem quidem habiturum esse motus, quia nunquam se ipse sit relicturus; et cum simplex animi natura *esset*, neque *haberet* in se quidquam admixtum dispar *sui* atque dissimile, non posse eum

dividi; quod si non possit, non posse interire: magnoque esse *argumento* homines scire pleraque ante quam nati sint, quod iam pueri, cum artes difficiles discant, ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant ut eas non tum primum accipere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari.—*De Senectute*, 78

4 Give the construction of *tantae scientiae*. Explain the use of tenses in *esset*, *haberet*, as compared with the use in *sit*, *agitetur*, *habeat*. Comment on the case of *sui*. What is the construction of *argumento?*

5 Give a brief outline of the *de Amicitia*, not to exceed three pages.

6 Translate into English:

At C. Blossius Cumanus hospes familiae vestrae, Scaevola, cum ad me qui aderam Laenati et Rupilio consulibus in consilio deprecatum venisset, hanc ut sibi ignoscerem causam afferebat, quod tanti Ti. Gracchum fecisset ut quidquid ille vellet sibi faciendum putaret. Tum ego, 'Etiamne,' inquam, 'si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet?' 'Nunquam,' inquit, 'voluisset id quidem.' 'Sed, si voluisset?' 'Paruissem.' Videtis quam nefaria vox. Et hercle ita fecit, vel plus etiam quam dixit; non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati sed praefuit, nec se comitem illius furoris sed ducem praebuit.—*De Amicitia*, 37

**Examiners**

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1902

College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *K*—DE SENECTUTE AND DE AMICITIA

**Saturday, June 21** 1.30–3 p. m.

1 **Translate into English:**

**Hac igitur fortuna frui licet senibus, nec aetas impedit, quo minus et ceterarum rerum et in primis agri colendi studia teneamus *usque* ad ultimum tempus senectutis. M. quidem Valerium Corvinum accepimus ad centesimum annum *perduxisse*, cum esset acta iam aetate in agris eosque coleret; cuius inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt. Ita, quantum spatium *aetatis* maiores ad senectutis initium esse voluerunt, tantus illi *cursus honorum* fuit; atque huius extrema aetas *hoc* beatior quam media, quod auctoritatis habebat plus, laboris minus; apex est autem senectutis auctoritas.—*De Senectute*, 60**

2 **What is the precise force of *usque?* What must be supplied with *perduxisse?* What is the construction of *aetatis?* What was the *cursus honorum?* What is the construction of *hoc?***

3 Enumerate the reasons given by Cato in favor of the soul's immortality.

4 Who are the speakers in the *De Amicitia?* Give a brief account of each. When is the conversation represented as taking place?

5 Translate into English:

Constituendi autem sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi. De quibus tres video sententias ferri, quarum nullam probo, unam, ut eodem modo erga amicum adfecti simus, quo erga nosmet ipsos, alteram, ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, tertiam, ut, quanti quisque se ipse facit, tanti fiat ab amicis. Harum trium sententiarum nulli prorsus adsentior. Nec enim illa prima vera est, ut, quem ad modum in se quisque sit, sic in amicum sit animatus. Quam multa enim, quae nostra causa numquam faceremus, facimus causa amicorum!—*De Amicitia*, 56–57

6 What does Laelius lay down as the indispensable basis of friendship? What limitations does he recognize in lending assistance to one's friends?

**Examiners**

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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *K*—DE SENECTUTE AND DE AMICITIA

**Saturday,** June 20 1–2 p. m.

1 Translate into English:

Neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, modo in quocunque *fuerit* actu *probetur;* neque sapientibus usque ad "*plaudite*" veniendum est. Breve enim tempus aetatis satis longum est ad bene honesteque vivendum; *sin* processerit longius, non magis dolendum est, quam agricolae dolent praeterita verni temporis suavitate aestatem autumnumque venisse. Ver enim tamquam adulescentiam significat ostenditque fructus futuros. — *De Senectute*, 70

2 Account for the mood of *fuerit*, *probetur*. Explain the figurative force of *plaudite*. When is *sin* used?

3 Give the account of Lysander's visit to Cyrus as related in the *De Senectute*. What bearing does it have on the argument of the dialogue?

4 Translate into English:

Aperte enim adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors; callidus ille et occultus ne se insinuet, studiose cavendum est; nec enim facillime agnoscitur, quippe qui etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur atque ad extremum det manus vincique se patiatur, ut is, qui illusus sit, plus vidisse videatur. — *De Amicitia*, 99

5 Who is the chief speaker in the *De Amicitia?* What views does he discuss concerning the proper limits of devotion on the part of a friend? What is his attitude toward these views?

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *K*—DE SENECTUTE AND DE AMICITIA

**Saturday, June 25** 1–2 p. m.

1 What are the probable dates of composition of the two dialogues? When are they each represented as having occurred?

2 What are the four reasons alleged for the unhappiness of old age? How is the second one refuted by Cato?

3 Translate into English:

Age, ut ista *divina studia omittamus*, possum nominare ex *agro Sabino* rusticos Romanos, vicinos et familiares meos, quibus absentibus numquam fere ulla in agro maiora opera fiunt, non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus. Quamquam in aliis minus hoc mirum est; nemo enim est tam senex, qui se annum non *putet* posse vivere; sed idem in eis elaborant, quae sciunt nihil ad se omnino pertinere:

Serit arbores, quae alteri saeclo *prosint*,

ut ait *Statius* noster in Synephebis.—*De Senectute*, 24

*Divina studia:* What pursuits were these?

*Omittamus:* Explain the mood.

*Agro Sabino:* Why are his examples taken from this region?

*Putet:* Explain the mood.

*Prosint:* Explain the mood.

Who was *Statius*, and what was his Synephebi?

4 Translate into English:

Audite vero, optimi viri, ea quae saepissime inter *me* et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur. Quamquam ille quidem nihil difficilius esse dicebat quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere; nam vel ut non idem *expediret* incidere saepe, vel ut de re publica non idem sentiretur; mutari etiam mores hominum saepe dicebat, alias adversis rebus, alias aetate ingravescente. Atque earum rerum exemplum ex similitudine capiebat ineuntis aetatis, quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga *ponerentur*.—*De Amicitia*, 33

*Me:* Who is speaking in the first person?

*Expediret, ponerentur:* Explain the mood.

Examiners

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
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# LATIN L

## PROSE COMPOSITION

1901

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

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## LATIN *L*—ADVANCED LATIN COMPOSITION

ay, June 21 4.45–5.45 p. m.

Write the rules for the following constructions and illustrate each by a Latin sentence:

Two uses of the dative.

The cases used to indicate the relations of place.

The cases used with verbs of remembering.

The hortatory (or jussive) subjunctive.

The supine in *um*.

Translate into Latin:

see," said Cicero, "that the faces and eyes of all of you are turned rd me. Your good will toward me is truly pleasing to me. But I see what is to my advantage much more clearly than you can see it is to the advantage of the state. I shall encounter a storm of wholly undeserved odium; but it is worth my while to be called a tyrant if only this monster be driven from the city and the danger of this war be averted from you. But, since I must live with those whom I have conquered, it is your duty to see to it that my deeds may never harm me or mine. I have made it possible that those who are fighting for our country in foreign lands may have a place to which they may return as victors."

3 Change 2 as far as the words "But since" into indirect discourse depending on *Cicero dixit*.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *L*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday,** June 19 2–3 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

He told them that, since the danger was still great, they should guard their own homes as before, but that he would look out for the city; that the people of the country towns, informed by him of all that was happening, would easily defend themselves and their territories; that, besides, he had already sent Metellus into Gaul, either to crush (*opprimo*) the enemy, or to prevent all their movements.

The discussion and decision of other matters was the duty of the senate, which had already been summoned.

He warned the conspirators who had been left behind by Catiline, because, though they were public enemies, he could not forget that they were citizens, (any) more than he could forget that it was his own duty, as consul, either to live for the loyal citizens, or to die with them. Therefore he told the accomplices of Catiline that they might (*licere*) depart unharmed from Rome; but that if they remained and he detected them in any criminal attempts, they must expect the sternest vengeance.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

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## LATIN *L*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday,** June 18 3–4 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

At last all the conspirators confessed everything that they had been charged with by the Gauls. There were, besides, the clearest proofs of their crime. When these had been exhibited to the Senate, Cicero asked what they thought should be done.

Before the Senate's decree was written out, he told the people, in his third oration against Catiline, delivered on the 3d of December, 63 B. C. (*express date in the Roman manner, giving names of consuls*), what its substance was.

A thanksgiving had been voted to the gods, because by their help he had saved the city from destruction and Italy from war. Such an honor as this had never fallen to the lot of any civilian since the foundation of Rome. Moreover, this thanksgiving differed from all previous ones in that they had been ordained because of good conduct of public affairs, but this alone for the preservation of the state.

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# College Entrance Examination Board

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## LATIN *L*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday,** June 23 3.10–4.10 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

If Cicero had not urged the Senate to declare that the conspirators were no longer citizens, on the ground that they had plotted against their country, he himself would have acted more justly and his enemies would have been unable later to secure his banishment. Nevertheless we must not believe that Cicero was influenced by bad motives. No one ought to doubt that he was very fond of his country and was desirous only of protecting his fellow citizens from destruction. Without doubt he had persuaded himself that the safety of the country demanded the death of the conspirators. But he ought to have known that he was putting them to death contrary to law.

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# College Entrance Examination Board

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## LATIN *L*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday,** June 22 3.10–4.10 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

Do you not think, fellow citizens, that Pompey ought to be chosen commander by you? Where can you find a man more experienced in military affairs? Whom have we seen at Rome in these last twenty years in whom the people had more confidence? Besides this our allies declare that there is no one who surpasses him in manliness, honor, or self-restraint.

You know that this war, which the king is waging against the Roman people, is full of dangers. You know that Mithridates himself has very great rescurces, innumerable troops, and powerful allies.

Since this is so, let us not delay longer, but choose Pompey at once and put him in charge of this war!

**Examiners**

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# LATIN M

## SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

1901

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LATIN *M*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Wednesday,** June 19 . 11.15 a. m.–12.15 p. m.

VERRES AS PLUNDERER OF CATINA, CENTURIPAE, AGYRIUM, AND HALUNTIUM

Catinam cum venisset, oppidum locuples honestum copiosum, Dionysiarchum ad se proagorum, hoc est summum magistratum, vocari iubet. Ei palam imperat, ut omne argentum, quod apud quemque esset Catinae, conquirendum curaret et ad se adferendum. Phylarchum Centuripinum, primum hominem genere virtute pecunia, non hoc idem iuratum ('*under oath*') dicere audistis, sibi istum negotium dedisse atque imperasse, ut Centuripis, in civitate totius Siciliae multo maxima et locupletissima, omne argentum conquireret et ad se comportari iuberet? Agyrio ('*from Agyrium*') similiter istius imperio vasa Corinthia per Apollodorum, quem testem audistis, Syracusas deportata sunt. Illa ('*the following*') vero optuma (*sc.* sunt) quod, cum Haluntium venisset praetor laboriosus et diligens, ipse in oppidum noluit accedere, quod erat difficili ascensu atque arduo; Archagathum Haluntinum hominem non solum domi, sed tota Sicilia in primis nobilem, vocari iussit. Ei negotium dedit, ut quidquid Halunti esset argenti caelati ('*embossed*') aut si quid etiam Corinthiorum (*sc.* vasorum) id omne statim ad mare ex oppido deportaretur. Escendit in oppidum Archagathus. Homo nobilis, qui a suis amari et diligi vellet, ferebat graviter ('*greatly regretted*') illam sibi ab isto provinciam ('*duty*') datam, nec quid faceret habebat ('=*knew*'); pronuntiat quid sibi imperatum esset, iubet omnis proferre, quod haberent. Metus erat summus. Ipse enim tyrannus non discedebat longius; Archagathum et argentum in lectica ('*litter*') cubans ad mare infra oppidum exspectabat. Quem concursum in oppido factum putatis, quem clamorem, quem porro ('*furthermore*') fletum mulierum?—Cicero, *In Verrem*, II, 4, 23.

**Examiners**


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1902

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *M*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Wednesday,** June 18 11.45 a. m.–12.15 p. m.

Translate into English:

ALEXANDER'S DEATH

Dimissoque vulgo, velut omni vitae debito ('obligation') liberatus fatigata membra reiecit. Propiusque adire iussis amicis—nam et vox deficere iam coeperat—detractum anulum digito Perdiccae tradidit adiectis mandatis, ut corpus suum ad Hammonem ferri iuberent. Quaerentibus his, cui relinqueret regnum, respondit, ei, qui esset optimus: ceterum providere iam se, ob id certamen magnos funebres ludos parari sibi. Rursus Perdicca interrogante, quando caelestes honores haberi sibi vellet, dixit, tum velle, cum ipsi felices essent. Suprema haec vox fuit regis et paulo post exstinguitur.

—Q. Curtius, *De Gestis Alexandri*, X, 14

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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *M*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Wednesday,** June 17 — 11–12 a. m.

Translate into English:

### Outbreak of the Civil War between Pompey and Caesar

Lentulo et Marcello consulibus post urbem conditam annis septingentis et tribus, ante annos octo et septuaginta, quam, tu, M. Vinici, consulatum inires, bellum civile exarsit. Alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior; hic omnia speciosa ('imposing'), illic valentia. Pompeium senatus auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia. Consules senatusque causae nomine Pompeio summam imperii detulerunt. Nihil relictum a Caesare, quod servandae pacis causa temptari posset, nihil receptum a Pompeianis, cum alter consul esset ferocior, alter autem, salva re publica, salvus esse non posset.

—Velleius Paterculus, *Historia Romana*, II, 49

### The Beauty of Psyche

Erant in quadam civitate rex et regina. Hi tres filias forma conspicuas habuere; sed maiores quidem natu, quamvis gratissima specie, satis tamen celebrari posse laudibus humanis credebantur; at vero puellae iunioris tam praecipua, tam praeclara pulchritudo nec exprimi ac ne digne quidem laudari sermonis humani penuria poterat.

—Apuleius, *Metamorphoses*, IV, 28

**Examiners**

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1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *M*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Wednesday,** June 22 11.30 a. m.–12.30 p. m.

Translate into English:

Si quis vestrum, iudices, aut eorum qui adsunt, forte miratur me, qui tot annos in causis iudiciisque publicis ita sim versatus, ut defenderim multos, laeserim neminem, subito nunc, mutata voluntate, ad accusandum descendere, is si mei consili causam rationemque cognoverit, et id, quod facio, probabit et in hac causa profecto neminem praeponendum mihi esse actorem (*plaintiff*) putabit.

Cum quaestor in Sicilia fuissem, iudices, itaque ex ea provincia decessissem, ut Siculis omnibus iucundam diuturnamque memoriam quaesturae nominisque mei relinquerem, factum est, uti cum summum in veteribus patronis multis, tum nonnullum etiam in me praesidium suis fortunis constitutum esse arbitrarentur. Qui nunc populati atque vexati cuncti ad me publice saepe venerunt, ut suarum fortunarum omnium causam defensionemque susciperem.

—Cicero, *Divinatio in Q. Caecilium*, 1–2

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1905

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## LATIN *N*—SIGHT TRANSLATION, POETRY

**Saturday, June 24** 1–2 p. m.

ANNA DESCRIBES THE CONDUCT OF DIDO WHEN DESERTED BY AENEAS. SHE ADDRESSES AENEAS.

**Litore sedit**
**Interdum, stetit interdum; ventosque secuta**
**Infelix oculis, magno clamore vocabat**
**Aenean comitemque tuae se imponere solam**
**Orabat paterere rati. Mox turbida anhelum (*panting*)**
**Rettulit in thalamos cursum subitoque tremore**
**Substitit et sacrum timuit tetigisse cubile.**
**Inde amens nunc sideream fulgentis Iuli**
**Effigiem fovet amplexu, nunc tota repente**
**Ad vultus conversa tuos, ab imagine pendet**
**Conqueriturque tibi et sperat responsa remitti.**
**Non umquam spem ponit amor. Iam tecta domumque**
Deserit et rursus portus furibunda revisit
Si qui te referant converso flamine venti.
Ad magicas etiam fallax atque improba gentis
Massylae levitas descendere compulit artes.

—Silius Italicus, *Punica*, VIII, 84–99

Examiners

CHARLES E. BENNETT, Cornell University
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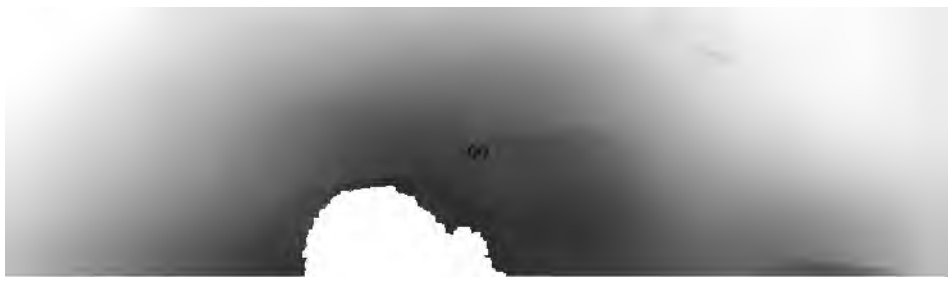
JOHN TETLOW, Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston, Mass.

# GREEK A

## GRAMMAR AND ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION



1901

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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**Thursday, June 20 GREEK *A*—GRAMMAR 9.15–9.45 a. m.**

**1 Do not translate the following passage, but answer in order the questions:**

Ταῦτα μὲν εἶπον οἱ βασιλέως πέμψαντες· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες βαρέως μὲν ἤκουσαν, ὅμως δὲ Κλέαρχος τοσοῦτον εἶπεν, ὅτι οὐ τῶν νικώντων εἴη τὰ ὅπλα παραδιδόναι· Ἀλλ', ἔφη, ὑμῖν μέν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοί, τούτοις ἀποκρίνασθε ὅ τι κάλλιστόν τε καὶ ἄριστον ἔχετε· ἐγὼ δὲ αὐτίκα ἥξω. Ἐπέλασε γάρ τις αὐτὸν τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ὅπως ἴδοι τὰ ἱερὰ ἐξῃρημένα· ἔτυχε γὰρ θυόμενος. Ἔνθα δὴ ἀπεκρίνατο Κλεάνωρ μὲν ὁ Ἀρκάς, πρεσβύτατος ὤν, ὅτι πρόσθεν ἂν ἀποθάνοιεν ἢ τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῖεν· Πρόξενος δὲ ὁ Θηβαῖος, Ἀλλ' ἐγώ, ἔφη, ὦ Φαλῖνε, θαυμάζω πότερα ὡς κρατῶν βασιλεὺς αἰτεῖ τὰ ὅπλα ἢ ὡς διὰ φιλίαν δῶρα. Εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὡς κρατῶν, τί δεῖ αὐτὸν αἰτεῖν καὶ οὐ λαβεῖν ἐλθόντα; εἰ δὲ πείσας βούλεται λαβεῖν, λεγέτω τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις ἂν αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρίσωνται.—*Xenophon, Anabasis* II, 1, 9–10

**Give the dative plural of ἄνδρες (line 3), ὑπηρετῶν (line 4), βασιλεύς (line 8). Give the stem of each of these words.**

**Decline ὅ τι (line 3) in the neuter (all numbers).**

**Give a synopsis of the second aorist middle of ἐξῃρημένα (line 5).**

Give the principal parts of ἤκουσαν (line 1), of ἔτυχε (line 5).

Inflect, in the singular only, the imperfect middle of παραδοῖεν (line 6).

Inflect the optative middle, present tense, of νικώντων (line 2). (Give only the *contracted* forms.)

Account for the case of τῶν νικώντων (line 2); for the mood of ἴδοι (line 5); for the mood of χαρίσωνται (line 10).

Give the direct discourse of the words following ὅτι (line 6).

2 From πράσσω form, by the aid of the appropriate suffixes, nouns for *an agent, an action, an act.*

What are the constructions with πρίν?


**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Bryn Mawr College

JAMES R. WHEELER, Columbia University

DAVID A. KENNEDY, Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J.

1901

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREEK *A*—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday,** June 20, 1901 9.45–10.15 a.m.

1 I sent a messenger to the king to ask how many of his soldiers would fight.

2 I know that you are angry at me.

3 The fugitives happened to arrive one day before the battle.

4 The Greeks would easily have conquered the barbarians, if their leader had not been killed.

5 They did not attack the enemy until he gave the order.

6 If he finds my money he says he will give it to me at once.

7 I fear this may not prove true.

8 He did not prevent me from doing this.

**Examiners**

| | | |
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| Bryn Mawr College | Columbia University | Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J. |

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

**Thursday, June 19 GREEK *A*—GRAMMAR . 9.15–9.45 a. m.**

1 **Do not translate the following passage, but answer in order the following questions; number your answers:**

Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἡγεῖτο κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, οἱ δ' εἵποντο· καὶ
2 ἐφαινοῦντο ἐκ τῶν πρώτων σταθμῶν παρὰ Ἀρταῖον καὶ τὴν βασίλειον στρατιὰν ἀμφὶ
3 μέσας νύκτας· καὶ ἐν τάξει θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα, συνῆλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ
4 τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρὰ Ἀρταῖον· καὶ ὄμοσαν οἵ τε Ἕλληνες καὶ ὁ Ἀρταῖος καὶ τῶν
5 σὺν αὐτῷ οἱ κράτιστοι μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί τε ἔσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ βάρ-
6 βαροι προσώμοσαν καὶ ἡγήσεσθαι ὁδόλους. Ταῦτα δ' ὄμοσαν, σφάξαντες ταῦρον καὶ
7 λύκον καὶ κάπρον καὶ κριὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, βάπτοντες οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάρ-
8 βαροι λόγχην. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ ἐγένετο, εἶπεν ὁ Κλέαρχος· Ἄγε δή, ὦ Ἀρταῖε,
9 ἐκείνῳ ὁ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν στόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡμῖν, εἰκὸς τόνδε γνώμην ἔχειν περὶ τῆς πορείας,
10 πότερον ἄπιμεν ἥπερ ἤλθομεν, ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ ἐννενοημέναι ἔσεσθαι ὁδὸν κρείττω;
11 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· Ἦν μὲν ἤλθομεν ἀπιόντες πανταχῇ ἂν ἐπὶ λιμοῦ ἀπολοίμεθα·
12 ὑπάρχει γὰρ νῦν ἡμῖν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων.—Xenophon, *Anabasis* II, 2, 8–11

*a* **Give the genitive singular of τάξει (line 3), of ξίφος (line 7); the dative plural of νύκτας (line 3). Give the stem of each of these words.**

*b* **Give the genitive singular (all genders) of οἵδε (line 12).**

*c* Compare κρείττω (line 10).

*d* Give a synopsis of the second aorist middle of εἵποντο (line 1).

*e* Give the principal parts of παρηγγελμένα (line 1), of ὤμοσαν (line 4).

*f* Inflect, in the singular, the present subjunctive middle of ἐννενοημέναι (line 10). (Give only the *contracted* forms.)

*g* Analyze the form ἐννενοημέναι (line 10).

*h* Account for the case of τῶν (last word in line 4); for the mood of ἀπολοίμεθα (line 11).

*i* Give the direct discourse of the words following κράτιστοι (line 5).

2 Form Greek equivalents for *little child, hand-made.*

How does an object clause differ from a final clause? Illustrate your meaning by an example in Greek of each.

**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Harvard University
ANGIE CLARA CHAPIN, Wellesley College
DAVID A. KENNEDY, Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J.

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *A*—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday,** June 19 — 9.45–10.15 a. m.

1 Wherever you go, they will make much of you.

2 The Persians did not know that their king was dead.

3 I fear that the men may escape during the night.

4 They will attack us before we can cross the river.

5 Take care that you be worthy of the blessings which you received from your fathers.

6 He sent a herald to say that he would not march against the Greeks.

7 I should like to ask you whether the guards entered the city without being seen.

**Examiners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HERBERT WEIR SMYTH | ANGIE CLARA CHAPIN | DAVID A. KENNEDY |
| Harvard University | Wellesley College | Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J. |

1903

# Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *A*—GRAMMAR

...ay, June 18 9–9.30 a. m.

...t translate the following passage, but answer in order the following questions; ...your answers:

1 Τούτων λεχθέντων ἀνέστησαν καὶ ἀπελθόντες κατέκαιον τὰς ἁμάξας καὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ περιττῶν ὅτου μὲν δέοιτό τις μετεδίδοσαν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δ' ἄλλα εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐρρίπτουν. ταῦτα ποι... στο... οὕντο. ἀριστοποιουμένων δ' αὐτῶν ...ρχεται Μιθραδάτης σὺν ἱππεῦσιν ὡς τ... ...ντα ...ὶ καλεσάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ...ς ἐπήκοον λέγει ὧδε· Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες ... καὶ Κύρῳ πιστὸς ἦν, ὡς ὑμεῖς ἐπί-...στασθε, καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν εὔνους· καὶ ἐνθάδε ...ὶ σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ διάγων. εἰ οὖν ...ώην ὑμᾶς σωτήριόν τι βουλευομένους, ἔλθοιμ ...ν πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς θεράποντας ...ντας ἔχων. λέξατ' οὖν πρός με τί ἐν νῷ ... ὡς φίλον τε καὶ εὔνουν καὶ βουλό-...μενον κοινῇ σὺν ὑμῖν τὸν στόλον ποιεῖσθαι. ...nophon, *Anabasis* III, 3, 1–2

...ve the nominative plural (three for ...) of ὅτου (line 2).

...cline θεράποντας (line 7) in the si... ...lar, λεχθέντων (line 1) in the ...neuter plural.

*c* Compare εὔνους (line 6).

*d* In what tense is ἀνέστησαν (line 1)? Give a synopsis of the tense.

*e* Give the principal parts of ὁρῴην (line 7), ἔχετε (line 8).

*f* Inflect, in the singular only, the imperfect indicative middle of καλεσάμενος (line 4).

*g* From βουλεύω form, by the aid of the appropriate suffix, the noun expressing the place of the action; from δικάζω, the noun expressing the agent of the action.

*h* How is purpose expressed in Greek? Illustrate your answer by examples in Greek.

**Examiners**


HERBERT WEIR SMYTH
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ROBERT P. KEEP
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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *A*—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday**, June 18 9.30–10 a. m.

Translate into Greek:

1 Orontas thought that this man was faithful to him.

2 If he had come we should have made him king.

3 Let us go forward till we meet Cyrus.

4 Whenever we attack the Greeks we are defeated.

5 Shall we remain here or go back?

6 Do not throw stones.

7 The men who met them happened to have arms.

8 I am afraid they will see the same horsemen.

**Examiners**

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1904

# Entrance Examination Board

ost-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *A*—GRAMMAR

sday, June 23 10.05–10.35 a. m.

not translate the following passage, but answer in order the annexed questions; er your answers:

Καὶ πόλις αὐτόθι ᾠκεῖτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, Θάψακος ὄνομα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε. καὶ Κῦρος μεταπεμψάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα· καὶ κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ ἀναπείθειν ἕπεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν ἀπήγγελλον ταῦτα· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐχαλέπαινον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, καὶ ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς πάλαι ταῦτ' εἰδότας κρύπτειν, καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι, ἐὰν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῷ, ὥσπερ καὶ τοῖς προτέροις μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβᾶσι παρὰ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ Κύρου, καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἐπὶ μάχην ἰόντων, ἀλλὰ καλοῦντος τοῦ πατρὸς Κῦρον. ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κύρῳ ἀπήγγελλον· ὁ δ' ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἑκάστῳ δώσειν πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπὰν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἥκωσι, καὶ τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ, μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* I, 4, 11–13

*a* Give the dative singular of **βασιλέα** (line 3); the genitive plural of **πατρὸς** (line 8); the accusative singular feminine of **εἰδότας** (line 6).

*b* Compare **μεγάλη** and **εὐδαίμων** (line 1).

*c* Give a synopsis of **ἔφασαν** (line 5) and of **διδῷ** (line 7).

*d* Give the principal parts of **ἔμεινεν** (line 2), of **ἀναβᾶσι** (line 7).

*e* Inflect the second aorist active subjunctive and optative of **καταστήσῃ** (line 11).

*f* Account for the case of **ἰόντων** (line 8).

*g* Explain the construction of **μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ** (lines 10–11).

*h* How is the subject of the infinitive in oratio obliqua expressed? Illustrate your answer by examples in Greek.


**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Harvard University
EDWARD H. SPIEKER, Johns Hopkins University
ROBERT P. KEEP, Farmington, Conn.

1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *A*—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday**, June 23 10.35–11.05 a. m.

Translate into Greek:

1 The soldiers gladly obeyed their generals in everything.

2 If you come on that day you will easily conquer the enemy.

3 I do not know what to do.

4 The king did this to learn whether the men were true to him or not.

5 The woman said she would have come if she had seen these people.

6 He acted so shamefully that he deserved[1] to be put to death.

7 All of us fear that the boy will be wounded.

8 Before they reached the city the mercenaries determined to choose another leader.

[1] ἄξιός ἐστι = deserves

**Examiners**


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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *A* (*1*)—GRAMMAR

**Thursday**, June 22 — 10.05–10.35 a. m.

**Do not translate the following passage, but answer in order the annexed questions; number your answers:**

1 Ἀλλ' ἥδομαι μέν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σου φρονίμους λόγους· ταῦτα γὰρ γιγνό-
2 σκων εἴ τι ἐμοὶ κακὸν βουλεύοις, ἐμ' ἂν μοι δοκεῖς καὶ σαυτῷ πανοῦργος εἶναι.
3 ὡς δ' ἂν μάθῃς ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ὑμεῖς δικαίως οὔτε βασιλεῖ οὔτ' ἐμοὶ ἀπιστοίητε,
4 ἀντάκουσον. εἰ γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἐβουλόμεθ' ἀπολέσαι, πότερά σοι δοκοῦμεν ἐκτὸς
5 πλήθους ἀπορεῖν ἢ πεζῶν ἢ ὁπλίσεως ἐν ᾗ ὑμᾶς μὲν βλάπτειν ἱκανοὶ εἶμεν ἄν
6 ἀντιπάσχειν δ' οὐδεὶς κίνδυνος; ἀλλὰ χωρίων ἐπιτηδείων ὑμῖν ἐπιτίθεσθαι ἀπορεῖν ἂν σοι
7 δοκοῦμεν; οὐ τοσαῦτα μὲν πεδία, ἃ ὑμεῖς φίλια ὄντα σὺν πολλῷ πόνῳ διαπορεύεσθε,
8 τοσαῦτα δ' ὄρη ὁρᾶτε ὑμῖν ὄντα πορευτέα, ἃ ἡμῖν ἔξεστι προκαταλαβοῦσιν
9 ἄπορα ὑμῖν παρέχειν, τοσοῦτοι δ' εἰσὶ ποταμοὶ ἐφ' οὓς ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι
10 ὁπόσοις ἂν ὑμῶν βουλώμεθα μάχεσθαι;

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* II, 5, 16–18

*a* Give the accusative singular of πλήθους (line 5); the nominative singular of ὁπλίσεως (line 5); the genitive plural feminine of προκαταλαβοῦσιν (line 8).

*b* Compare κακόν (line 2), πολλῷ (line 7).

*c* Give a synopsis of ἀπιστοίητε (line 3), ἀντάκουσον (line 4).

*d* Give the principal parts of δοκεῖς (line 2), προκαταλαβοῦσιν (line 8).

*e* Inflect, in the singular only, the imperfect indicative active of ὁρᾶτε (line 8).

*f* Account for the case of πλήθους (line 5).

*g* Explain the construction of ὁπόσοις ἂν βουλώμεθα (line 10).

*h* How is result expressed in Greek? Illustrate by examples.

**Examiners**

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ALLEN R. BENNER, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *A* (*II*)—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

**Thursday,** June 23 10.35–11.05 a. m.

Translate into Greek:

1 Clearchus asked whether the truce was for his soldiers only or for all.

2 We happened to be speaking about provisions.

3 Whoever crosses the river first will be honored by Cyrus.

4 He spoke so well that everybody was pleased.

5 If they had ascended the mountains, they would have suffered nothing.

6 We have not come to make war on the Greeks.

7 The messenger remained there until they heard that the king had departed.

**Examiners**

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# GREEK B

XENOPHON — *ANABASIS*, BOOKS I–IV

1901

# Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I–IV

Thursday, June 20 10.15–11.00 a. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κῦρος, παρελαύνων αὐτὸς σὺν Ι[illegible]οητι τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἑτάροις, τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευ[illegible] κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι βασιλεὺς εἴη· Κἂν τοῦτ', ἔφη, νικῶμεν, πάν[illegible]ἡμῖν πεποίηται. Ὁρῶν δὲ ὁ ἀρχος τὸ μέσον στῖφος καὶ ἀκούων Κύρου [illegible]ξω ὄντα τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ εὐωνύμου τιλέα—τοσοῦτον γὰρ πλήθει περιῆν βασιλεὺς ὥστε μέσον τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ ύρου εὐωνύμου ἔξω ἦν—ἀλλ' ὅμως ὁ Κλ[illegible] οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπάσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, φοβούμενος μὴ κυκ[illegible]θείη ἑκατέρωθεν· τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ κρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι.—I[illegible], 12–13

Inflect ἐβόα (line 2) in the plural (give only the *contracted* forms).

Decline στῖφος (line 4) in all numbers.

Account for the mood and tense of πεποίηται (line 3); for the case of **Κύρου** (line 4), of **πλήθει** (line 5); for the mood of **κυκλωθείη** (line 7).

Give the direct discourse of the words following **ὅτι** (line 8).

What is the date of the expedition of Cyrus?

**Answer either 2 or 3.**

2 Translate into English:

1 **Ἐπίστασθε γὰρ δήπου ὅτι οὔτε πλῆθός ἐστιν οὔτε ἰσχὺς ἡ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰς νίκας**
2 **ποιοῦσα· ἀλλ' ὁπότεροι ἂν σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἴωσιν**
3 **ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, τούτους ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ οἱ ἐναντίοι οὐ δέχονται. Ἐντεθύμημαι δ'**
4 **ἔγωγε, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ὁπόσοι μὲν μαστεύουσι ζῆν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ἐν τοῖς**
5 **πολεμικοῖς, οὗτοι μὲν κακῶς τε καὶ αἰσχρῶς ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἀποθνῄσκουσιν· ὁπόσοι δὲ**
6 **τὸν μὲν θάνατον ἐγνώκασι πᾶσι κοινὸν εἶναι καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἀνθρώποις, περὶ δὲ τοῦ καλῶς**
7 **ἀποθνῄσκειν ἀγωνίζονται, τούτους ὁρῶ μᾶλλόν πως εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀφικνουμένους καὶ**
8 **ἕως ἂν ζῶσιν εὐδαιμονέστερον διάγοντας.**—III, 1, 42–43

Account for the use of the dative **ταῖς ψυχαῖς** (line 2).

Give the derivation of **ἐρρωμενέστεροι** (line 2).

Account for the subjunctives **ἴωσιν** (line 2), **ζῶσιν** (line 8).

3 Translate into English:

1 Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Χειρίσοφος πέμπει τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης σκεψομένους πῶς ἔχοιεν οἱ
2 τελευταῖοι. Οἱ δὲ ἄσμενοι ἰδόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀσθενοῦντας τούτοις παρέδοσαν κομίζειν
3 ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐπορεύοντο· καὶ πρὶν εἴκοσι στάδια διεληλυθέναι
4 ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ ἔνθα Χειρίσοφος ηὐλίζετο. Ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένοντο ἀλλήλοις, ἔδοξε
5 κατὰ τὰς κώμας ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι τὰς τάξεις σκηνοῦν. Καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἔμενεν,
6 οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι διαλαχόντες ἃς ἑώρων κώμας ἐπορεύοντο ἕκαστοι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντες.

—IV, 5, 22–23

Account for the use of the genitive τῶν (line 1); for the use of ἐκ (line 1).

Express the force of the future participle σκεψομένους (line 1) in a different way.

What is the force of παρά in παρέδοσαν (line 2)?

State *two* other meanings of παρά in composition.

About how far in our measure is εἴκοσι στάδια (line 3)?

**Examiners**


HERBERT WEIR SMYTH
Bryn Mawr College

JAMES R. WHEELER
Columbia University

DAVID A. KENNEDY
Dearborn-Morgan School,
Orange, N. J.

1902

# Lege Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

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## GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I-IV

**Thursday, June** 19 10.15–11 a. m.

**The translation** should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

1 **Translate into** English:

1 Ἐπεὶ μέντοι ἤδη ἑωρῶμεν αὐτὸν ἐν δεινῷ ὄντα, ᾐσχύνθημεν καὶ θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώ-
2 πους προδοῦναι αὐτόν, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ παρέχοντες ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εὖ ποιεῖν.
3 Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κῦρος τέθνηκεν, οὔτε βασιλεῖ ἀντιποιούμεθα τῆς ἀρχῆς οὔτ' ἔστιν ὅτου
4 ἕνεκα βουλοίμεθ' ἂν τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι ἂν
5 ἐθέλοιμεν· πορευοίμεθα δ' ἂν οἴκαδε, εἴ τις ἡμᾶς μὴ λυποίη· ἀδικοῦντα μέντοι
6 πειρασόμεθα σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμύνασθαι· ἐὰν μέντοι τις ἡμᾶς καὶ εὖ ποιῶν ὑπάρχῃ, καὶ
7 τούτου εἴς γε δύναμιν οὐχ ἡττησόμεθα εὖ ποιοῦντες.—II, 3, 22–23

**Account for the** case of βασιλεῖ (line 3), of ἀρχῆς (line 3).

**Account for the** use of the participle ὄντα (line 1); for the mood of προδοῦναι (line 2), of ἐθέλοιμεν (line 5).

**Give the name** and a brief description of the battle in which Cyrus **was killed** (cp. line 3).

**Answer either 2 or 3.**

2 Translate into English:

1 Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, χαλεπὰ μὲν τὰ παρόντα, ὁπότε ἀνδρῶν στρατηγῶν τοιούτων
2 στερόμεθα καὶ λοχαγῶν καὶ στρατιωτῶν, πρὸς δ' ἔτι καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἀριαῖον οἱ πρόσθεν
3 σύμμαχοι ὄντες προδεδώκασιν ἡμᾶς. Ὅμως δὲ δεῖ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς
4 τελεθεῖν καὶ μὴ ὑφίεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πειρᾶσθαι ὅπως ἢν μὲν δυνώμεθα καλῶς νικῶντες
5 σῳζώμεθα· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀλλὰ καλῶς γε ἀποθνῄσκωμεν, ὑποχείριοι δὲ μήποτε γενώμεθα
6 ζῶντες τοῖς πολεμίοις· οἴομαι γὰρ ἂν ἡμᾶς τοιαῦτα παθεῖν οἷα τοὺς ἐχθροὺς οἱ θεοὶ
7 ποιήσειαν.—III, 2, 2–3

Account for the case of ἐχθρούς (line 6).

Explain the mood of σῳζώμεθα (line 5), of ποιήσειαν (line 7).

What is the force of ὑπό in ὑφίεσθαι (line 4)?

State one other meaning of ὑπό in composition.

Give the derivation of λοχαγῶν (line 2).

3 Translate into English:

Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν νύκτα ἔμειναν ἐν πολλῇ ἀπορίᾳ ὄντες. Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὄναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὗται δὲ αὐτῷ αὐτόμαται περιρρυῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὁπόσον ἐβούλετο. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὄρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς ἔσεσθαι· καὶ διηγεῖται αὐτῷ τὸ ὄναρ. Ὁ δὲ ἥδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα ἕως ὑπέφαινεν ἐθύοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου. Καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.—IV, 3, 8–9

Account for the case of αὗται (line 2).

Explain the force of the tense of δεδέσθαι (line 2), of ἔρχεται (line 3).

What is the force of διά in διηγεῖται (line 4)?

State one other meaning of διά in composition.

Give the derivation of ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι (line 7).

**Examiners**


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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

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## GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I–IV

**Thursday, June 18** 10–11 a. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.**

1 Translate into English:

1 Ἀλλ' ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ πατρῴα πρὸς μὲν μεσημβρίαν μέχρι
2 οὗ διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται οἰκεῖν ἄνθρωποι, πρὸς δὲ ἄρκτον μέχρι οὗ διὰ χειμῶνα· τὰ δ'
3 ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. ἢν δ' ἡμεῖς
4 νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. ὥστε
5 οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ὅ τι δῶ ἑκάστῳ τῶν φίλων, ἂν εὖ γένηται, ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ
6 ἔχω ἱκανοὺς οἷς δῶ. ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανον ἑκάστῳ χρυσοῦν δώσω.
—I, 7, 6–7

*a* Explain the accent of ἔστι (line 1).

*b* Account for the subjunctive mode in νικήσωμεν (line 4), ἔχω (line 5), δῶ (line 6).

*c* What other construction than the one used here is possible with ὥστε (line 4)?

*d* Give the nominative and genitive in all numbers of πάντα (line 3), of χρυσοῦν (line 6).

*e* State the component parts of μεσημβρίαν (line 1).

*f* State briefly the circumstances under which this speech was made.

**Answer either 2 or 3.**

2 Translate into English:

1 Ἀκουσας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Φαλῖνος ἐγέλασε καὶ εἶπε· Ἀλλὰ φιλοσόφῳ μὲν ἔοικας, ὦ
2 νεανίσκε, καὶ λέγεις οὐκ ἀχάριστα· ἴσθι μέντοι ἀνόητος ὤν, εἰ οἴει τὴν ὑμετέραν
3 ἀρετὴν περιγενέσθαι ἂν τῆς βασιλέως δυνάμεως. ἄλλους δέ τινας ἔφασαν λέγειν
4 ὑποπαλακιζομένους, ὡς καὶ Κύρῳ πιστοὶ ἐγένοντο καὶ βασιλεῖ ἂν πολλοῦ ἄξιοι
5 γένοιντο, εἰ βούλοιτο φίλος γενέσθαι, καὶ εἴτ' ἄλλο τι θέλοι χρῆσθαι, εἴτ' ἐπ' Αἴγυ-
6 πτον στρατεύειν, συγκαταστρέψαιντ' ἂν αὐτῷ.—II, 1, 13–14

*a* Account for the case of φιλοσόφῳ (line 1), of δυνάμεως (line 3), of τι (line 5).

*b* Account for the use of the participle ὤν (line 2).

*c* Give the derivation of ὑποπαλακιζομένους (line 4).

3 Translate into English:

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, λείπουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι ἁμαχεὶ τὸν μαστόν, ὥστε θαυμαστὸν πᾶσι γενέσθαι, καὶ ὑπώπτευον δείσαντας αὐτοὺς μὴ κυκλωθέντες πολιορκοῖντο ἀπολιπεῖν. οἱ δ' ἄρα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄκρου καθορῶντες τὰ ὄπισθεν γιγνόμενα πάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἐχώρουν. καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν σὺν τοῖς νεωτάτοις ἀνέβαινεν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἐκέλευσεν ὑπάγειν, ὅπως οἱ τελευταῖοι λόχοι προσμίξειαν, καὶ προελθόντας κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῷ θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα εἶπε. — IV, 2, 15–16

*a* Account for the optative πολιορκοῖντο (line 3), for the infinitive ἀπολιπεῖν (line 3).

*b* What is the force of ὑπό in ὑπώπτευον (line 2) and in ὑπάγειν (line 5)?

*c* Give the derivation of ὀπισθοφύλακας (line 4).

**Examiners**


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1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I–IV

**Thursday**, June 23 — 9–10 a. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.**

1 Translate into English:

Κῦρος δ' ὁρῶν τοὺς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ' αὑτοὺς καὶ διώκοντας, ἡδόμενος καὶ προσκυνούμενος ἤδη ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐξήχθη διώκειν, ἀλλὰ συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων τὴν τῶν σὺν ἑαυτῷ ἑξακοσίων ἱππέων τάξιν ἐπεμελεῖτο ὅ τι ποιήσει βασιλεύς. καὶ γὰρ ᾔδει αὐτὸν ὅτι μέσον ἔχοι τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος. καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὑτῶν ἡγοῦνται, νομίζοντες οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι, ἢν ᾖ ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν ἑκατέρωθεν, καὶ εἴ τι παραγγεῖλαι χρῄζοιεν, ἡμίσει ἂν χρόνῳ αἰσθάνεσθαι τὸ στράτευμα.—I, 8, 21–22

*a* Decline τάξιν (line 3) in the singular.
*b* Inflect ἐπεμελεῖτο (line 3) in the plural.
*c* Express in another way the clause ὅτι μέσον ἔχοι (line 4).
*d* Account for the mood of χρῄζοιεν (line 7).
*e* Give the ordinary English renderings of κατά with the genitive and with the accusative.

**Answer either 2 or 3.**

2 Translate into English:

Ἀλλ' ἴσως γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοι ταῦτ' ἐνθυμοῦνται, πρὸς τῶν θεῶν μὴ ἀναμένωμεν ἄλλους ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἐλθεῖν παρακαλοῦντας ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστ' ἔργα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς ἄρξωμεν τοῦ ἐξορμῆσαι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετήν. φάνητε τῶν λοχαγῶν ἄριστοι καὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀξιοστρατηγότεροι. κἀγὼ δέ, εἰ μὲν ὑμεῖς ἐθέλετ' ἐξορμᾶν ἐπὶ ταῦτα, ἕπεσθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι, εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς τάττετέ με ἡγεῖσθαι, οὐδὲν προφασίζομαι τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκμάζειν ἡγοῦμαι ἐρύκειν ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ τὰ κακά.—III, 1, 24–25

*a* Account for the tense of παρακαλοῦντας (line 2).
*b* Account for the use of the genitive στρατηγῶν (line 4).
*c* Give the derivation of προφασίζομαι (line 5).
*d* State in a few words the subject of the third book.

3 Translate into English:

Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ μὲν πελτασταὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δρόμῳ ἔθεον πρὸς τοὺς παρατεταγμένους, Χειρίσοφος δὲ βάδην ταχὺ ἐφείπετο σὺν τοῖς ὁπλίταις. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἄνω ἑώρων ἡττώμενον, φεύγουσι· καὶ ἀπέθανον μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, γέρρα δὲ πάμπολλα ἐλήφθη· ἃ οἱ Ἕλληνες ταῖς μαχαίραις κόπτοντες ἀχρεῖα ἐποίουν. ὡς δ' ἀνέβησαν, θύσαντες καὶ τρόπαιον στησάμενοι κατέβησαν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, καὶ εἰς κώμας πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν γεμούσας ἦλθον.—IV, 6, 25–27

*a* Explain the construction of οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου (line 1).
*b* Explain the formation of βάδην (line 2).
*c* Give the second aorist third person singular of ἐφείπετο (line 2).
*d* State in a few words the subject of the fourth book.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *B*—ANABASIS, I-IV

**Thursday,** June 22 9–10 a. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required number your answers.**

1 Translate into English:

1 Κῦρος μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀνὴρ ὢν Περσῶν τῶν μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον
2 γενομένων βασιλικώτατός τε καὶ ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος, ὡς παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογεῖται τῶν
3 Κύρου δοκούντων ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς ὢν ὅτ' ἐπαιδεύετο καὶ
4 σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισί, πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο.
5 πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται·
6 ἔνθα πολλὴν μὲν σωφροσύνην καταμάθοι ἄν τις, αἰσχρὸν δ' οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἀκοῦσαι οὔτ
7 ἰδεῖν ἔστι. θεῶνται δ' οἱ παῖδες καὶ τιμωμένους ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ ἀκούουσι, καὶ ἄλλους
8 ἀτιμαζομένους· ὥστε εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες μανθάνουσιν ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.—I, 9, 1–4

*a* Sketch briefly the life of the subject of this passage.

*b* Who is the person referred to in Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον (line 1)?

*c* Describe briefly the part played by Xenophon in the first four books of the *Anabasis*.

**Answer either 2 or 3.**

2 Translate into English:

1 Δεῖ οὖν πολὺ μὲν τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἐπιμελεστέρους γενέσθαι τοὺς νῦν τῶν
2 πρόσθεν, πολὺ δὲ τοὺς ἀρχομένους εὐτακτοτέρους καὶ πειθομένους μᾶλλον τοῖς ἄρχουσι
3 νῦν ἢ πρόσθεν· ἢν δέ τις ἀπειθῇ, ψηφίσασθαι τὸν ἀεὶ ὑμῶν ἐντυγχάνοντα σὺν τῷ
4 ἄρχοντι κολάζειν· οὕτως οἱ πολέμιοι πλεῖστον ἐψευσμένοι ἔσονται· τῇδε γὰρ
5 τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μυρίους ὄψονται ἀνθ' ἑνὸς Κλεάρχους τοὺς οὐδενὶ ἐπιτρέψοντας κακῷ εἶναι.
—III, 2, 30–31

*a* Explain the construction of τῶν πρόσθεν (line 1–2).

*b* Give the positive of ἐπιμελεστέρους (line 1).

*c* Explain the construction of ἀπειθῇ (line 3).

*d* Explain the construction of ψηφίσασθαι (line 3).

*e* By what single v[illegible] a of ἐψευσμένοι ἔσονται (line 4) have been e[illegible]

3 Translate into English:

1 Ἐντεῦθεν ἔπεμψαν νυκτὸς Δημοκράτην Τημενίτην ἄνδρας δόντες ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ἔνθα
2 ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά· οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον
3 πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεῦσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα.
4 πορευθεὶς δὲ τὰ μὲν πυρὰ οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, ἄνδρα δὲ συλλαβὼν ἦκεν ἄγων ἔχοντα τόξον
5 Περσικὸν καὶ φαρέτραν καὶ σάγαριν οἵανπερ καὶ αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ἔχουσιν.—IV, 4, 15–16

*a* Decline ὄρη (line 1) in the singular.

*b* If ἔλεγον had been used instead of ἔφασαν (line 2), how would the clause καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά (line 2) have been expressed?

*c* Give the superlative of πρότερον (line 2).

*d* Why did Xenophon use μὴ ὄντα (line 3) in one instance and οὐκ ὄντα (line 3) in the other?

*e* Explain carefully the subject of ἰδεῖν (line 4).

**Examiners**

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# GREEK C

## HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS I–III

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREEK *C*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I–III

**Friday,** June 21 1.15–2.15 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required**

1 Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
ὤ μοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νύ σ' ἔτρεφον αἰνὰ τεκοῦσα!
αἴθ' ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων
ἧσθαι· ἐπεί νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ, οὔ τι μάλα δήν·
νῦν δ' ἅμα τ' ὠκύμορος καὶ ὀϊζυρὸς περὶ πάντων
ἔπλεο· τῷ σε κακῇ αἴσῃ τέκον ἐν μεγάροισιν.
τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέουσα ἔπος Διὶ τερπικεραύνῳ
εἶμ' αὐτὴ πρὸς Ὄλυμπον ἀγάννιφον, αἴ κε πίθηται.—I, 413–420

Explain briefly the situation of which this passage forms a part.

Give the derivation of ἀπήμων (line 415).

Give the Attic for the Epic forms in 415, 418, 420.

Account for the use of the subjunctive πίθηται (line 420).

2 Translate into English:

Ὣς φάτο νεικείων Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιμένα λαῶν
Θερσίτης· τῷ δ' ὦκα παρίστατο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
καί μιν ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν χαλεπῷ ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ·
Θερσῖτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἐὼν ἀγορητής,
ἴσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἷος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερειότερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἅμ' Ἀτρείδῃς ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθον.
τῷ οὐκ ἂν βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων ἀγορεύοις,
καί σφιν ὀνείδεά τε προφέροις, νόστον τε φυλάσσοις.—II, 243–251

Give the derivation of ἀκριτόμυθε (line 246).

3 Translate into English:

Κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἱκάνει
θυμὸν ἐμόν· φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἤδη
Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε
εἵνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἕνεκ' ἀρχῆς.
ἡμέων δ' ὁπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
τεθναίη· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα·
οἴσετε δ' ἄρν', ἕτερον λευκόν, ἑτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,
Γῇ τε καὶ Ἠελίῳ· Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.—III, 97–104

Scan 99, 101, 104, marking quantities, division into feet, and caesuras.

What is the Attic form of διακρινθήμεναι (line 98)?

Explain the peculiarity in the form οἵσετε (line 103).

What is *tmesis*, *bucolic caesura*, *hephthemimeral caesura?*

In the passage quoted point out an example of the masculine and an example of the feminine caesura.

**Examiners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HERBERT WEIR SMYTH | JAMES R. WHEELER | DAVID A. KENNEDY |
| Bryn Mawr College | Columbia University | Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange N. J |

1902

# Entrance Examination Board

ost-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## EEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

ay, June 20 1–2.15 p. m

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

1 Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
ὤ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπεσιν πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν
ἢ ὁδὸν ἐλθέμεναι ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἶφι μάχεσθαι;
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἕνεκ' ἦλυθον αἰχμητάων
δεῦρο μαχησόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὔτι μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν.
οὐ γάρ πώποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἤλασαν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἵππους,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβώλακι βωτιανείρῃ
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ'· ἐπεὶ ἦ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξύ,
οὔρεά τε σκιόεντα θάλασσά τε ἠχήεσσα. — I, 148–157

Give the derivation of ἀναιδείην (line 149), of κερδαλεόφρον (line 149).

Give the Attic for the Epic forms in lines 151, 152, 157.

2 Translate into English:

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἦρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
Ἀτρεΐδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
μηκέτι νῦν δήθ' αὖθι λεγώμεθα, μηδέ τι δηρὸν
ἀμβαλλώμεθα ἔργον, ὃ δὴ θεὸς ἐγγυαλίζει.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἀθρόοι ὧδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
ἴομεν, ὄφρα κε θᾶσσον ἐγείρομεν ὀξὺν Ἄρηα. — II, 432–440

Explain briefly the incidents mentioned in Book II and the import of the passage 432–440.

Account for the form and syntax of ἴομεν (line 440), of ἐγείρομεν (line 440).

Scan lines 435, 436, 439, marking quantities, division into feet, and caesuras.

Explain the form of ἀμβαλλώμεθα (line 436). Why is the final α of ἀμβαλλώμεθα not elided?

3 Translate into English:

Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἑκάτερθεν ὁμίλου θωρήχθησαν,
ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο
δεινὸν δερκόμενοι· θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας
Τρῶάς θ' ἱπποδάμους καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
καί ῥ' ἐγγὺς στήτην διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ
σείοντ' ἐγχείας, ἀλλήλοισιν κοτέοντε.
πρόσθε δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρείδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἴσην.—III, 340–347

Give the Attic for the Epic forms in lines 341, 347.

Give the derivation of ἐϋκνήμιδας (line 343), of δολιχόσκιον (line 346).

**Examiners**


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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *C*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I–III

Friday, June 19 3.15–4.15 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.**

1 Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
ἦλθον ἐγὼ παύσουσα τὸ σὸν μένος, αἴ κε πίθηαι,
οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ δέ μ' ἧκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
ἀμφω ὁμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, λῆγ' ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἕλκεο χειρί·
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι ἔπεσιν μὲν ὀνείδισον, ὡς ἔσεταί περ.
ὧδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
καί ποτέ τοι τρὶς τόσσα παρέσσεται, ἀγλαὰ δῶρα
ὕβριος εἵνεκα τῆσδε· σὺ δ' ἴσχεο, πείθεο δ' ἡμῖν.—I, 206–214

*a* Explain briefly the connection. Whom does Athena address?

*b* Give the Attic for the Homeric forms in lines 207, 208, 214.

*c* Who are referred to in ἡμῖν (line 214)?

*d* Explain the use of the subjunctive πίθηαι (line 207).

*e* Scan lines 210, 211 and 213, marking quantities, division into feet and caesuras. Name the caesuras in lines 209 and 213.

**Answer either 2 or 3.**

2 Translate into English:

Ὦ πόποι, ἦ δὴ παισὶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράασθε
νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὔτι μέλει πολεμήϊα ἔργα.
πῇ δὴ συνθεσίαι τε καὶ ὅρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοίατο μήδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν,
σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἧς ἐπέπιθμεν·
αὕτως γάρ β' ἐπέεσσ' ἐριδαίνομεν, οὐδέ τι μῆχος
εὑρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ' ἐόντες.
Ἀτρεΐδη, σὺ δ' ἔθ' ὡς πρὶν ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλὴν
ἄρχευ' Ἀργείοισι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.—II, 337–345

*a* Give the derivation of ἄκρητοι (line 341).

*b* Explain the form γενοίατο (line 340).

*c* Give a brief summary of the events of Book II (up to the Catalogue of the Ships).

3 Translate into English:

Ἕκτωρ δὲ Πριάμοιο πάϊς καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς
χῶρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεον, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρεϊ πάλλον ἐλόντες,
ὁππότερος δὴ πρόσθεν ἀφείη χάλκεον ἔγχος.
λαοὶ δ' ἠρήσαντο, θεοῖσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον·
ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·
Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἰδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε μέγιστε,
ὁππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔθηκε,
τὸν δὸς ἀποφθίμενον δῦναι δόμον Ἄιδος εἴσω,
ἡμῖν δ' αὖ φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ γενέσθαι. — III, 314–323

*a* Give the derivation of χαλκήρεϊ (line 316).

*b* Explain the optative ἀφείη (line 317).

*c* Give a brief summary of the events of Book III.

**Examiners**


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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *C*—HOMER'S ILIAD, I–III

**Friday**, June 24 — 3.15–4.15 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.**

1 Translate into English:

Ὣς φάτο· Πηλείωνι δ' ἄχος γένετ', ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ
στήθεσσιν λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,
ἦ ὅγε φάσγανον ὀξὺ ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ
τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειεν, ὁ δ' Ἀτρείδην ἐναρίζοι,
ἦὲ χόλον παύσειεν ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμόν.
εἷος ὁ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
ἕλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῖο μέγα ξίφος, ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη
οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ γὰρ ἧκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
ἄμφω ὁμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε.
στῆ δ' ὄπιθεν, ξανθῆς δὲ κόμης ἕλε Πηλείωνα,
οἴῳ φαινομένη· τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὔτις ὁρᾶτο.—I, 188–198

*a* In what connection does this passage occur?

*b* Give the Attic equivalents for the Epic forms in lines 188, 189, 197.

*c* Explain the use of the optatives in lines 191, 192.

*d* Explain the construction of στήθεσσιν (line 189), θυμῷ (line 196), κόμης (line 197).

*e* Scan lines 194, 195, 196, marking quantities, division into feet, and caesuras. Give the names of the caesuras in lines 194, 195.

**Answer either 2 or 3.**

2 Translate into English:

Ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.
αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσεν
κηρύσσειν πόλεμόνδε καρηκομόωντας Ἀχαιούς.
οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἠγείροντο μάλ' ὦκα.
οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρείωνα διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες
θῦνον κρίνοντες, μετὰ δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
αἰγίδ' ἔχουσ' ἐρίτιμον ἀγήραον ἀθανατην τε·
τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι παγχρύσεοι ἠερέθονται,
πάντες ἐυπλεκέες, ἑκατόμβοιος δὲ ἕκαστος.
σὺν τῇ παιφάσσουσα διέσσυτο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
ὀτρύνουσ' ἰέναι· ἐν δὲ σθένος ὦρσεν ἑκάστῳ.—II, 441–451

*a* Explain the case of τῆς (line 448).

*b* Give the composition and meaning of καρηκομόωντας (line 443), διοτρεφέες (line 445), ἀγήραον (line 447).

3 Translate into English:

Ὣς ἔφαν, οὐδ' ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκραίαινε Κρονίων.
τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπεν·
Κέκλυτέ μευ, Τρῶες καὶ ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί·
ἤτοι ἐγὼν εἶμι προτὶ Ἴλιον ἠνεμόεσσαν
ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὔπω τλήσομ' ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρᾶσθαι
μαρνάμενον φίλον υἱὸν ἀρηιφίλῳ Μενελάῳ·
Ζεὺς μέν που τόγε οἶδε καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὁπποτέρῳ θανάτοιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἐστίν.
Ἦ ῥα καὶ ἐς δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἰσόθεος φώς,
ἂν δ' ἄρ' ἔβαιν' αὐτός, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τεῖνεν ὀπίσσω·
πὰρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.—III, 302–312

*a* Give the Attic equivalents of προτὶ (line 305), ἦ (line 310), πὰρ (line 312).

*b* State the voice, mood and tense of κέκλυτε (line 304), θέτο (line 310), τεῖνεν (line 311), βήσετο (line 312).

*c* In what connection does this passage occur?

**Examiners**


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1905

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

**Friday**, June 23 — 3.15–4.15 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required; number your answers.**

1 Translate into English:

Ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυάικος πολέμοιο
χεῖρες ἐμαὶ διέπουσ', ἀτὰρ ἤν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται,
σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μεῖζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
ἔρχομ' ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπεί κε κάμω πολεμίζων.
νῦν δ' εἶμι Φθίηνδ', ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν
οἴκαδ' ἴμεν σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδέ σ' ὀΐω
ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἐὼν ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.—I, 165–171

*a* Give the derivation of πολυάικος (line 165).

*b* Give the Attic equivalents of νῆας (line 168), ἴμεν (line 170), ὀΐω (line 170), ἐὼν (line 171).

*c* Explain the form Φθίηνδ' (line 169). Where is Φθίη?

*d* Explain the construction of ἄτιμος (line 171).

2 Translate into English:

"Ὡς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν,
ὀκτώ, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα·
ὣς ἡμεῖς τοσσαῦτ' ἔτεα πτολεμίξομεν αὖθι,
τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἱρήσομεν εὐρυάγυιαν."
κεῖνος τὼς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μίμνετε πάντες, ἐυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὅ κεν ἅστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἕλωμεν.—II, 326–332

*a* Who speaks lines 326–329?

*b* Give the Attic equivalent of εἰς ὅ κεν (line 332).

*c* Explain the construction of ἕλωμεν (line 332).

*d* Scan lines 327, 329, 331, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and metrical pauses. Explain any peculiarity that occurs in these lines. What is the pause after ἦν (line 327) called?

3 Translate into English:

"Δεῦρ' ἴθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδηαι
Τρώων θ' ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
οἳ πρὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολύδακρυν Ἄρηα
ἐν πεδίῳ, ὀλοοῖο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμοιο,
οἳ δὴ νῦν ἕαται σιγῇ — πόλεμος δὲ πέπαυται —
ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δ' ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν."—III, 130–135

*a* Account for the instances of neglected elision in line 130.

*b* Describe the size and shape of the shields referred to in line 135.

**Examiners**


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# GREEK D

HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS VI–VIII

1901

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREEK *D*—HOMER'S ILIAD VI–VIII

**Saturday**, June 22

4–5.30 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

**Students offering books VI–VIII in addition to books I–III will translate the three passages.**

**Students offering books VI–VIII as a substitute for books I–III will translate the first and the third passage.**

1 Translate into English:

Ἡ ῥα γυνὴ ταμίη· ὁ δ' ἀπέσσυτο δώματος Ἕκτωρ
τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν αὖτις ἐϋκτιμένας κατ' ἀγυιάς.
εὖτε πύλας ἵκανε, διερχόμενος μέγα ἄστυ,
Σκαιάς — τῇ ἄρ' ἔμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε —
τὸν ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἦλθε θέουσα
Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἠετίωνος,
Ἠετίων, ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσσῃ,
Θήβῃ Ὑποπλακίῃ, Κιλίκεσσ' ἀνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσων·
τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθ' Ἕκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ.
ἣ οἱ ἔπειτ' ἤντησ', ἅμα δ' ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῇ,
παῖδ' ἐπὶ κόλπῳ ἔχουσ' ἀταλάφρονα, νήπιον αὖτως,
Ἑκτορίδην ἀγαπητόν, ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῷ·
τόν ῥ' Ἕκτωρ καλέεσκε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι
Ἀστυάνακτ'· οἷος γὰρ ἐρύετο Ἴλιον Ἕκτωρ. — VI, 390–403

2 Translate into English:

Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας κατεδύσετο τεύχεα καλά.
ἔνθα κέ τοι, Μενέλαε, φάνη βιότοιο τελευτὴ
Ἕκτορος ἐν παλάμῃσιν· ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦεν·
εἰ μὴ ἀναΐξαντες ἕλον βασιλῆες Ἀχαιῶν·
αὐτός τ' Ἀτρεΐδης, εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
δεξιτερῆς ἕλε χειρός, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·
Ἀφραίνεις, Μενέλαε Διοτρεφές· οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
ταύτης ἀφροσύνης· ἀνὰ δὲ σχέο, κηδόμενός περ·
μηδ' ἔθελ' ἐξ ἔριδος σεῦ ἀμείνονι φωτὶ μάχεσθαι,
Ἕκτορι Πριαμίδῃ, τόν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι.
καὶ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς τούτῳ γε μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρῃ
ἄρρηγ' ἀντιβολῆσαι, ὅ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν ἴζευ, ἰὼν μετὰ ἕθνος ἑταίρων·
τούτῳ δὲ πρόμον ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν Ἀχαιοί. — VII, 103–116

3 Translate into English:

Ἠὼς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν·
Ζεὺς δὲ θεῶν ἀγορὴν ποιήσατο τερπικέραυνος
ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.
αὐτὸς δέ σφ' ἀγόρευε, θεοὶ δ' ὑπὸ πάντες ἄκουον·
Κέκλυτέ μευ, πάντες τε θεοί, πᾶσαί τε θέαιναι,
ὄφρ' εἴπω, τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.
μήτε τις οὖν θήλεια θεὸς τό γε, μήτε τις ἄρσην
πειράτω διακέρσαι ἐμὸν ἔπος· ἀλλ' ἅμα πάντες
αἰνεῖτ', ὄφρα τάχιστα τελευτήσω τάδε ἔργα.
ὃν δ' ἂν ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
ἐλθόντ' ἢ Τρώεσσιν ἀρηγέμεν ἢ Δαναοῖσιν,
πληγεὶς οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐλεύσεται Οὔλυμπόνδε·
ἤ μιν ἑλὼν ῥίψω ἐς Τάρταρον ἠερόεντα,
τῆλε μάλ', ἦχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον·
ἔνθα σιδήρειαί τε πύλαι καὶ χάλκεος οὐδός,
τόσσον ἔνερθ' Ἀΐδεω, ὅσον οὐρανός ἐστ' ἀπὸ γαίης·—VIII, 1–16

**Students offering books VI–VIII in addition to books I–III will answer the following two questions:**

*a* Sketch the contents of books VI–VIII.

*b* Mention five of the chief leaders of the Greeks at Troy and state the places whence they came.

**Students offering books VI–VIII as a substitute for books I–III will answer all the following questions:**

*c* In the first passage:
Explain briefly the situation of which this passage forms a part.
Give the derivation of ἐΰκτιμένας (line 391); μεγαλήτορος (line 395); χαλκοκορυστῇ (line 398); ἀμφίπολος (line 399).

*d* In the second passage:
Give the Attic for the Epic forms in lines 104, 106.
Explain the peculiarity in the form κατεδύσετο (line 103).
Explain the difference in metrical value between the final diphthongs in μάχῃ (line 113) and ἀντιβολῆσαι (line 114).

*e* In the third passage:
Scan lines 8, 9, 16, marking quantities, division into feet, caesuras; and explaining any peculiarities.
Give the Attic for the Epic forms in line 11.
How is the article used in Homer?
What is *tmesis*, *bucolic caesura*, *hephthemimeral caesura?* In the passage quoted point out an example of the masculine and an example of the feminine caesura.

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1902

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *D*—HOMER'S ILIAD VI-VIII

**Saturday,** June 21 1.30–3 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Students offering books VI-VIII in addition to books I-III will translate the three passages.

Students offering books VI-VIII as a substitute for books I-III will translate the first and the third passage.

1 Translate into English:

Ὣς εἰπὼν οὖ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·
ἂψ δ' ὁ παῖς πρὸς κόλπον ἐϋζώνοιο τιθήνης
ἐκλίνθη ἰάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχθείς,
ταρβήσας χαλκόν τε ἰδὲ λόφον ἱππιοχαίτην,
δεινὸν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας·
ἐκ δ' ἐγέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ' εἵλετο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ,
καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν·
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ὃν φίλον υἱὸν ἐπεὶ κύσε πῆλί τε χερσίν,
εἶπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διΐ τ' ἄλλοισίν τε θεοῖσιν·

**Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοί, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι**
**παῖδ' ἐμόν, ὡς καὶ ἐγώ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,**
**ὧδε βίην τ' ἀγαθὸν καὶ Ἰλίου ἶφι ἀνάσσειν.**—VI, 466–478

2 Translate into English:

**Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·**
**Αἶαν, ἐπεί τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγεθός τε βίην τε**
**καὶ πινυτήν, περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι,**
**νῦν μὲν παυσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηϊοτῆτος**
**σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὅ κε δαίμων**
**ἄμμε διακρίνῃ, δώῃ δ' ἑτέροισί γε νίκην·**
**νὺξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι·**
**ὡς σύ τ' ἐϋφρήνῃς πάντας παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιούς,**
**σούς τε μάλιστα ἕτας καὶ ἑταίρους, οἵ τοι ἔασιν·**
**αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος**
**Τρῶας ἐϋφρανέω καὶ Τρῳάδας ἑλκεσιπέπλους,**
**αἵ τε μοι εὐχόμεναι θεῖον δύσονται ἀγῶνα.**
**δῶρα δ' ἄγ' ἀλλήλοισι περικλυτὰ δώομεν ἄμφω,**
**ὄφρα τις ὧδ' εἴπῃσιν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·**
**ἠμὲν ἐμαρνάσθην ἴριδος πέρι θυμοβόροιο,**
**ἠδ' αὖτ' ἐν φιλότητι διέτμαγεν ἀρθμήσαντε.**—VII, 287–302

3 Translate into English:

Ὣς ἔφατ'· ὦρτο δὲ Ἶρις ἀελλόπος ἀγγελέουσα·
βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ἐς μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον.
πρώτῃσιν δὲ πύλῃσι πολυπτύχου Οὐλύμποιο
ἀντομένη κατέρυκε, Διὸς δέ σφ' ἔννεπε μῦθον·
Πῇ μέματον; τί σφῶϊν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μαίνεται ἦτορ;
οὐκ ἐάᾳ Κρονίδης ἐπαμυνέμεν Ἀργείοισιν.
ὧδε γὰρ ἠπείλησε Κρόνου πάϊς, ᾧ τελέει περ,
γυιώσειν μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἅρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους,
αὐτὰς δ' ἐκ δίφρου βαλέειν κατά θ' ἅρματα ἄξειν·
οὐδέ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
ἕλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἅ κεν μάρπτῃσι κεραυνός,
ὄφρ' εἰδῇς, γλαυκῶπι, ὅτ' ἂν σῷ πατρὶ μάχηαι.
Ἥρῃ δ' οὔ τι τόσον νεμεσίζεται, οὐδὲ χολοῦται·
αἰεὶ γάρ οἱ ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν, ὅ ττι κεν εἴπῃ.—VIII, 409–422

**Students offering books VI–VIII in addition to books I–III will answer the following two questions:**

*a* Describe briefly the situation of which each of the preceding passages forms a part.

*b* Tell what you know about Nestor, Ajax, Menelaus.

**Students offering books VI–VIII as a substitute for books I–III will answer all the following questions:**

*c* In the first passage:

Describe briefly the situation of which this passage forms a part.

Explain the construction of παιδός (line 466).

Give the derivation of ἐϋζώνοιο (line 467), of ἱπποχαίτην (line 469).

*d* In the second passage:

Explain the peculiarity in the form δώομεν (line 299).

Give the derivation of θυμοβόροιο (line 301).

Scan lines 289, 293, 296, marking quantities, division into feet and caesuras.

What is *hiatus?* Point out two cases in the passage and account for each.

*e* In the third passage:

Explain the construction of ἀγγελέουσα (line 409), of σφ' (line 412), of μάρπτῃσι (line 419).

Give the Attic for the Epic forms in lines 410, 411.

What is *apocope?* Mention any example.

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH
Harvard University

ENNEDY
School,
N. J.

1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *D*—HOMER'S ILIAD VI–VIII

**Saturday**, June 20 — 1–2 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Students offering books VI–VIII in addition to books I–III will translate the three passages.

Students offering books VI–VIII as a substitute for books I–III will translate the first and the third passage.

1 Translate into English:

Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ.
αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὐναιετάοντας,
οὐδ' εὗρ' Ἀνδρομάχην λευκώλενον ἐν μεγάροισιν·
ἀλλ' ἥ γε ξὺν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλῳ ἐυπέπλῳ
πύργῳ ἐφεστήκει γοόωσά τε μυρομένη τε.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ὡς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν,
ἔστη ἐπ' οὐδὸν ἰών, μετὰ δὲ δμωῇσιν ἔειπεν·
εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, δμωαί, νημερτέα μυθήσασθε·
πῇ ἔβη Ἀνδρομάχη λευκώλενος ἐκ μεγάροιο;
ἠέ πῃ ἐς γαλόων, ἢ εἰνατέρων ἐυπέπλων,
ἢ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἔνθα περ ἄλλαι
Τρωαὶ ἐυπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἱλάσκονται.—VI, 369–380

2 Translate into English:

Ἀτρείδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆες Παναχαιῶν
πολλοὶ γὰρ τεθνᾶσι καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
τῶν νῦν αἷμα κελαινὸν ἐύρροον ἀμφὶ Σκάμανδρον
ἐσκέδασ' ὀξὺς Ἄρης, ψυχαὶ δ' Ἀιδόσδε κατῆλθον.
τῷ σε χρὴ πόλεμον μὲν ἅμ' ἠοῖ παῦσαι Ἀχαιῶν,
αὐτοὶ δ' ἀγρόμενοι κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροὺς
βουσὶ καὶ ἡμιόνοισιν· ἀτὰρ κατακήομεν αὐτοὺς
τυτθὸν ἀποπρὸ νεῶν, ὥς κ' ὀστέα παισὶν ἕκαστος
οἴκαδ' ἄγῃ, ὅτ' ἂν αὖτε νεώμεθα πατρίδα γαῖαν·
τύμβον δ' ἀμφὶ πυρὴν ἑνὶ χεύομεν ἐξαγαγόντες
ἄκριτον ἐκ πεδίου.—VII, 327–337

3 Translate into English:

Τίφθ' οὕτω τετίησθον, Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη;
οὐ μέν θην κάμετόν γε μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρῃ
ὀλλῦσαι Τρῶας, τοῖσιν κότον αἰνὸν ἔθεσθε.
πάντως, οἷον ἐμόν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρες ἄαπτοι,

οὐκ ἂν με τρέψειαν, ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ.
σφῶϊν δὲ πρίν περ τρόμος ἔλλαβε φαίδιμα γυῖα,
πρὶν πόλεμόν τ' ἰδέειν πολέμοιό τε μέρμερα ἔργα.
ὧδε γὰρ ἐξερέω τὸ δέ κεν τετελεσμένον ἦεν·
οὐκ ἂν ἐφ' ὑμετέρων ὀχέων πληγέντε κεραυνῷ 455
ἆψ ἐς Ὄλυμπον ἵκεσθον, ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἕδος ἐστίν.—VIII, 447–456

**Students offering books VI–VIII in addition to books I–III will answer the following three questions:**

*a* Sketch the events of Book VII.

*b* Which of the Greek leaders are prominent in Books VI, VII, VIII?

*c* What is the situation in which the meeting of Diomed and Glaucus occurs?

**Students offering books VI–VIII as a substitute for books I–III will answer all the following questions:**

*d* In the first passage:

Give the Attic for the Epic forms in lines 374 and 375.

Scan lines 375 and 380, marking quantities, division into feet and caesuras. What name is given to a line like 380?

Give the derivation of *νημερτέα* (line 376).

Explain the case of *γαλόων* (line 378).

*e* In the second passage:

Give the derivation of *καρηκομόωντες* (line 328).

Explain the form and the use of the mood in *κατακήομεν* (line 333).

Describe briefly the situation of which this passage forms a part.

*f* In the third passage:

Give the derivation of *κυδιανείρῃ* (line 448).

Give a brief summary of the events of Book VIII.

**Examiners**


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1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *D*—HOMER'S ILIAD VI-VIII

**Saturday**, June 25 — 1–2 p. m.

The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Students offering books VI–VIII in addition to books I–III will translate the three passages.

Students offering books VI–VIII as a substitute for books I–III will translate the first and the third passage.

1 Translate into English:

### Diomed and Glaucus

Ἱππόλοχος δέ μ' ἔτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημὶ γενέσθαι·
πέμπε δέ μ' ἐς Τροίην, καί μοι μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλεν,
αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν, οἳ μέγ' ἄριστοι
ἔν τ' Ἐφύρῃ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίῃ εὐρείῃ. 210
ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὔχομαι εἶναι.
Ὣς φάτο, γήθησεν δὲ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.
ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλιχίοισι προσηύδα ποιμένα λαῶν·
Ἦ ῥά νύ μοι ξεῖνος πατρώιός ἐσσι παλαιός· 215
Οἰνεὺς γάρ ποτε δῖος ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
ξείνισ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἐείκοσιν ἤματ' ἐρύξας.—VI, 206–217

2 Translate into English (Begin your translation with line 279.):

### Hector and Ajax

Καὶ νύ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο,
εἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἠδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἦλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ' Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων, 275
Ταλθύβιός τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω·
μέσσῳ δ' ἀμφοτέρων σκῆπτρα σχέθον, εἶπέ τε μῦθον
κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδώς·
Μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε, μηδὲ μάχεσθον·
ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶι φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς· 280
ἄμφω δ' αἰχμητά· τόγε δὴ καὶ ἴδμεν ἅπαντες.
νὺξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
Ἰδαῖ', Ἕκτορα ταῦτα κελεύετε μυθήσασθαι·
αὐτὸς γὰρ χάρμῃ προκαλέσσατο πάντας ἀρίστους. 285
ἀρχέτω· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μάλα πείσομαι ᾧπερ ἂν οὗτος.
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
Αἶαν, ἐπεί τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγεθός τε βίην τε
καὶ πινυτήν, περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι,
νῦν μὲν παυσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηιοτῆτος 290

σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰσόκε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνῃ, δώῃ δ' ἑτέροισί γε νίκην·
νὺξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.—VII, 273–293

3 Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
Ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·
ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰνὸν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἱκάνει·
Ἕκτωρ γάρ ποτε φήσει ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ' ἀγορεύων·
'Τυδείδης ὑπ' ἐμεῖο φοβεύμενος ἵκετο νῆας.'
ὥς ποτ' ἀπειλήσει· τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεῖα χθών.
Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
Ὤμοι, Τυδέος υἱὲ δαίφρονος, οἷον ἔειπες.
εἴπερ γάρ σ' Ἕκτωρ γε κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκιδα φήσει,
ἀλλ' οὐ πείσονται Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδανίωνες
καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχοι μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστάων,
τάων ἐν κονίῃσι βάλες θαλεροὺς παρακοίτας.—VIII, 145–156

**Students offering books VI–VIII in addition to books I–III will answer the following three questions:**

*a* Give a brief outline of the contents of Book VI.

*b* What is the most famous episode in Book VI?

*c* Who are the Greek leaders of greatest prominence in books VI, VII, VIII?

**Students offering books VI–VIII as a substitute for books I–III will answer all the following questions:**

*d* In the first passage:

1 Tell what has immediately preceded.

2 Give the Attic equivalents for the Epic forms in lines 210 and 217.

3 Scan lines 206 and 207, marking quantities, division into feet, and caesuras.

4 Why are Ἐφύρη and Λυκίη (line 210) named? What is Ἐφύρη more commonly called?

*e* In the second passage:

1 Explain the case of σφῶι (line 280).

2 Explain the subjunctives πανσώμεσθα (line 290), δώῃ (line 292).

3 Give the Attic equivalents of ἴδμεν (line 281), εἰσόκε (line 291), ἄμμε, δώῃ (line 292).

*f* In the third passage:

1 Give the Attic equivalents for the Epic forms in lines 149, 156.

2 Explain the composition and meaning of δαίφρονος (line 152), ἀνάλκιδα (line 153).

**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Harvard University
EDWARD H. SPIEKER, Johns Hopkins University
ROBERT P. KEEP, Farmington, Conn.

# GREEK E

## HERODOTUS — SELECTIONS FROM BOOK VII

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREEK *E*—HERODOTUS VII

**Saturday,** June 22 4–5.30 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

1 Translate into English:

Ὡρμημένῳ δέ οἱ ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἕδρην ἀφανὴς ἦν, οὔτ' ἐπινεφέλων ἐόντων αἰθρίης τε τὰ μάλιστα· ἀντὶ ἡμέρης τε νὺξ ἐγένετο. Ἰδόντι δὲ καὶ μαθόντι τοῦτο τῷ Ξέρξῃ ἐπιμελὲς ἐγένετο· καὶ εἴρετο τοὺς μάγους τὸ θέλοι προφαίνειν τὸ φάσμα. Οἱ δὲ ἔφραζον ὡς Ἕλλησι προδεικνύει ὁ θεὸς ἔκλειψιν τῶν πολίων, λέγοντες ἥλιον εἶναι Ἑλλήνων προδέκτορα, σελήνην δὲ σφέων· πυθόμενος δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Ξέρξης περιχαρ�ὴς ἐὼν ἐποιέετο τὴν ἔλασιν. Ὡς δ' ἐξήλαυνε τὴν στρατιήν, Πύθιος ὁ Λυδὸς καταρρωδήσας τὸ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ φάσμα ἐπαρθείς τε τοῖσι δωρήμασι, ἐλθὼν παρὰ Ξέρξεα ἔλεγε τάδε· Ὦ δέσποτα, χρηΐσας ἄν τι σεῦ βουλοίμην τυχεῖν, τὸ σοὶ μὲν ἐλαφρὸν τυγχάνει ἐὸν ὑπουργῆσαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγα γενόμενον· Ξέρξης δὲ πᾶν μᾶλλον δοκέων μιν χρηΐσειν ἢ τὸ ἐδεήθη, ἔφη τε ὑπουργήσειν καὶ διαγορεύειν ἐκέλευε ὅτευ δέοιτο· ὁ δὲ ἐπεί τε ταῦτα ἤκουσε, ἔλεγε θαρσήσας τάδε· Ὦ δέσποτα, τυγχάνουσί μοι παῖδες ἐόντες πέντε, καί σφεας καταλαμβάνει πάντας ἅμα σοὶ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· σὺ δέ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐμὲ ἐς τόδε ἡλικίης ἥκοντα οἰκτείρας, τῶν μοι παίδων ἕνα παράλυσον τῆς στρατηΐης τὸν πρεσβύτατον, ἵνα αὐτοῦ τε ἐμεῦ καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ᾖ μελεδωνός, τοὺς δὲ τέσσερας ἄγευ ἅμασεωντῷ· καὶ πρήξας τὰ νοέεις νοστήσειας ὀπίσω.—VII, 37–38

In lines 1–10 give the Attic forms and constructions in all cases where they differ from the Ionic.

Give the derivation of ἔκλειψιν (line 4); of προδέκτορα (line 5).

2 Translate into English:

Ταῦτα βουλευομένων σφέων ἔπεμπε Ξέρξης κατάσκοπον ἱππέα ἰδέσθαι ὁκόσοι τέ εἰσι καὶ ὅ τι ποιέοιεν. Ἀκηκόεε δὲ ἔτι ἐὼν ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ ὡς ἀλισμένη εἴη ταύτῃ στρατιὴ ὀλίγη, καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ὡς εἴησαν Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε καὶ Λεωνίδης ἐὼν γένος Ἡρακλείδης· ὡς δὲ προσέλασε ὁ ἱππεὺς πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἐθηεῖτό τε καὶ κατώρα πᾶν μὲν οὐ τὸ στρατόπεδον· τοὺς γὰρ ἔσω τεταγμένους τοῦ τείχεος, τὸ ἀνορθώσαντες εἶχον ἐν φυλακῇ, οὐκ οἷά τε ἦν κατιδέσθαι· ὁ δὲ τοὺς ἔξω ἐμάνθανε τοῖσι πρὸ τοῦ τείχεος τὰ ὅπλα ἔκειτο. Ἔτυχον δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔξω τεταγμένοι· τοὺς μὲν δὴ ὥρα γυμναζομένους τῶν ἀνδρῶν, τοὺς δὲ τὰς κόμας κτενιζομένους· ταῦτα δὴ θεώμενος ἐθώμαζε καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἐμάνθανε. Μαθὼν δὲ πάντα ἀτρεκέως ἀπήλαυνε ὀπίσω κατ' ἡσυχίην· οὔτε γάρ τις ἐδίωκε ἀλογίης τε ἐνεκύρησε πολλῆς· ἀπελθὼν δὲ ἔλεγε πρὸς Ξέρξεα τά περ ὀπώπεε πάντα.—VII, 208

3 Describe the situation of the pass of Thermopylae
Sketch the events of the battle.
Mention the troops under the command of Leonidas.

**Examiners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HERBERT WEIR SMYTH | JAMES R. WHEELER | DAVID A. KENNEDY |
| Bryn Mawr College | Columbia University | Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J. |

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *E*—HERODOTUS VII

**Saturday**, June 21 1.30–3 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

1 Translate into English:

Ὦ Πέρσαι, τῶνδ' ἐγὼ ὑμέων χρηίζων συνέλεξα, ἄνδρας τε γίνεσθαι ἀγαθοὺς καὶ μὴ καταισχύνειν τὰ πρόσθε ἐργασμένα Πέρσῃσι, ἐόντα μεγάλα τε καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξια· ἀλλ' εἷς τε ἕκαστος καὶ οἱ σύμπαντες προθυμίην ἔχωμεν· ξυνὸν γὰρ τοῦτο πᾶσι ἀγαθὸν σπεύδεται. Τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκα προαγορεύω ἀντέχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου ἐντεταμένως· ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατευόμεθα ἀγαθούς, τῶν ἦν κρατήσωμεν, οὐ μή τις ἡμῖν ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀντιστῇ κοτε ἀνθρώπων. Νῦν δὲ διαβαίνωμεν ἐπευξάμενοι τοῖσι θεοῖσι, οἳ Περσίδα γῆν λελόγχασι.

Ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὴν διάβασιν· τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίῃ ἀνέμενον τὸν ἥλιον ἐθέλοντες ἰδέσθαι ἀνίσχοντα, θυμιήματά τε παντοῖα ἐπὶ τῶν γεφυρέων καταγίζοντες καὶ μυρσίνῃσι στορνύντες τὴν ὁδόν· ὡς δ' ἐπανέτελλε ὁ ἥλιος, σπένδων ἐκ χρυσέης φιάλης Ξέρξης ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν εὔχετο πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, μηδεμίαν οἱ συντυχίην τοιαύτην γενέσθαι ἥ μιν παύσει καταστρέψασθαι τὴν Εὐρώπην πρότερον ἢ ἐπὶ τέρμασι τοῖσι ἐκείνης γένηται· εὐξάμενος δέ, ἐσέβαλε τὴν φιάλην ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ χρύσεον κρητῆρα καὶ Περσικὸν ξίφος, τὸν ἀκινάκην καλέουσι.—VII, 53–54

In lines 8–14, give the Attic forms and constructions in all cases where they differ from the Ionic.

Give the derivation of προθυμίην (line 3), of ἐντεταμένως (line 4), of κρητῆρα (line 14).

2 Translate into English:

Ὁ δὲ δὴ ναυτικὸς στρατός, ἐπεί τε ὁρμηθεὶς ἔπλεε καὶ κατέσχε τῆς Μαγνησίης χώρης ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τὸν μεταξὺ Κασθαναίης τε πόλιος ἐόντα καὶ Σηπιάδος ἀκτῆς, αἱ μὲν δὴ πρῶται τῶν νεῶν ὅρμεον πρὸς γῇ, ἄλλαι δ' ἐπ' ἐκείνῃσι ἐπ' ἀγκυρέων· ἅτε γὰρ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ ἐόντος οὐ μεγάλου, πρόκροσσαι ὅρμεον τὸ ἐς πόντον καὶ ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ νέας· ταύτην μὲν τὴν εὐφρόνην οὕτω· ἅμα δὲ ὄρθρῳ, ἐξ αἰθρίης τε καὶ νηνεμίης τῆς θαλάσσης ζεσάσης, ἐπέπεσέ σφι χειμών τε μέγας καὶ πολλὸς ἄνεμος ἀπηλιώτης, τὸν δὴ Ἑλλησποντίην καλέουσι οἱ περὶ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία οἰκημένοι. Ὅσοι μέν νυν αὐτῶν αὐξόμενον ἔμαθον τὸν ἄνεμον καὶ τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε ὅρμου, οἱ δ' ἔφθησαν τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνασπάσαντες τὰς νέας, καὶ αὐτοί τε περιῆσαν καὶ αἱ νέες αὐτῶν· ὅσας δὲ τῶν νεῶν μεταρσίας ἔλαβε, τὰς μὲν ἐξέφερε πρὸς Ἵπνους καλεομένους τοὺς ἐν Πηλίῳ, τὰς δὲ ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλόν.—VII, 188

Locate Magnesia, Artemisium, Athos, Tempe, Delphi.

**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH
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ANGIE CLARA CHAPIN
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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *E*—HERODOTUS VII

**Saturday,** June 20 1–2 p. m.

**The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

1 Translate into English:

Μαθὼν δέ μιν Ἀρτάβανος ὁ πάτρως, ὃς τὸ πρῶτον γνώμην ἀπεδέξατο ἐλευθέρως
οὐ συμβουλεύων Ξέρξῃ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, οὗτος ὠνὴρ φρασθεὶς Ξέρξην
δακρύσαντα εἴρετο τάδε· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὡς πολλὸν ἀλλήλων κεχωρισμένα ἐργάσαο νῦν
τε καὶ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον· μακαρίσας γὰρ σεωυτὸν δακρύεις. ὁ δὲ εἶπε· ἐσῆλθε γὰρ με
λογισάμενον κατοικτεῖραι, ὡς βραχὺς εἴη ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρώπινος βίος, εἰ τούτων γε ἐόντων
τοσούτων οὐδεὶς ἐς ἑκατοστὸν ἔτος περιέσται. ὁ δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων· ἕτερα τούτου
παρὰ τὴν ζόην πεπόνθαμεν οἰκτρότερα. ἐν γὰρ οὕτω βραχεῖ βίῳ οὐδεὶς οὕτω
ἄνθρωπος ἐὼν εὐδαίμων πέφυκε, οὔτε τούτων οὔτε τῶν ἄλλων, τῷ οὐ παραστήσεται
πολλάκις καὶ οὐκὶ ἅπαξ τεθνάναι βούλεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ζώειν. αἵ τε γὰρ συμφοραὶ
προσπίπτουσαι καὶ αἱ νοῦσοι συνταράσσουσαι καὶ βραχὺν ἐόντα μακρὸν δοκέειν εἶναι
ποιεῦσι τὸν βίον. οὕτω ὁ μὲν θάνατος μοχθηρῆς ἐούσης τῆς ζόης καταφυγὴ αἱρετω-
τάτη τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ γέγονε, ὁ δὲ θεὸς γλυκὺν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα φθονερὸς ἐν αὐτῷ
εὑρίσκεται ἐών.—VII, 46

In lines 1–6 give the Attic forms in all cases where they differ from the Ionic.

2 Translate into English, omitting the seven verses:

Λέγεται δὲ καὶ ὡς αὐτός σφεας ἀπέπεμψε Λεωνίδης, μὴ ἀπόλωνται κηδόμενος· αὐτῷ δὲ
καὶ Σπαρτιητέων τοῖσι παρεοῦσι οὐκ ἔχειν εὐπρεπέως ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν τάξιν ἐς τὴν ἦλθον
φυλάξοντες ἀρχήν. ταύτῃ καὶ μᾶλλον τῇ γνώμῃ πλεῖστός εἰμι, Λεωνίδην, ἐπείτε ᾔσθετο
τοὺς συμμάχους ἐόντας ἀπροθύμους καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντας συνδιακινδυνεύειν, κελεῦσαί σφεας
ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ ἀπιέναι οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν· μένοντι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος μέγα ἐλείπετο,
καὶ ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίη οὐκ ἐξηλείφετο. ἐκέχρηστο γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Πυθίης τοῖσι Σπαρ-
τιήτῃσι χρεομένοισι περὶ τοῦ πολέμου τούτου αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐγειρομένου, ἢ Λακεδαίμονα
ἀνάστατον γενέσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων, ἢ τὸν βασιλέα σφέων ἀπολέσθαι. ταῦτα δέ σφι
ἐν ἔπεσι ἐξαμέτροισι χρᾷ λέγοντα ὧδε·

Ὑμῖν δ', ὦ Σπάρτης οἰκήτορες εὐρυχόροιο
ἢ μέγα ἄστυ ἐρικυδὲς ὑπ' ἀνδράσι Περσείδῃσι
πέρθεται, ἢ τὸ μὲν οὐχί, ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους δὲ γενέθλης
πενθήσει βασιλῆ φθίμενον Λακεδαίμονος οὖρος.
οὐ γὰρ τὸν ταύρων σχήσει μένος οὐδὲ λεόντων
ἀντιβίην· Ζηνὸς γὰρ ἔχει μένος· οὐδέ ἑ φημι
σχήσεσθαι, πρὶν τῶνδ' ἕτερον διὰ πάντα δάσηται.

Ταῦτά τε δὴ ἐπιλεγόμενον Λεωνίδην, καὶ βουλόμενον κλέος καταθέσθαι μοῦνον Σπαρ-
τιητέων, ἀποπέμψαι τοὺς συμμάχους μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμῃ διενειχθέντας οὕτω ἀκόσμως οἴχεσθαι
τοὺς οἰχομένους.—VII, 220

State the chief events mentioned by Herodotus in that part of Book VII which you have read.

**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Harvard University
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ROBERT P. KEEP, Norwich Academy, Norwich, Conn.

# GREEK F

## PROSE COMPOSITION

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREEK *F*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Friday,** June 21, 1901 2.15–3.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek: At daybreak news was brought to the generals of the Athenians that they had been [1]exiled by the people, who were angry at what had happened. Accordingly, on the advice of the oldest among them, each resolved to call his own men together in order that confusion might not break out in the camp. When he perceived that all the soldiers were collected, the general who had been chosen to address them, stood up, and, after exhorting them not to disobey the commands of the Athenians, asked them to appoint commanders in their stead till others should arrive. "Remember," he said finally, "how many victories you have gained and how many ships you have taken from the enemy. See to it, therefore, that you prove yourselves men worthy of Greece." If the generals had not persuaded their troops by such words as these, it is evident that the army would have [2]revolted.

[1]be exiled=φεύγω [2]revolt=ἀφίστημι

**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Bryn Mawr College
JAMES R. WHEELER, Columbia University
DAVID A. KENNEDY, Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J.

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *F*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Friday,** June 20 2.15–3 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

The inhabitants were greatly terrified on hearing of the approach of the troops of Ariaeus; and, having deliberated during the entire night, resolved to send messengers to ask what he wanted. Word was brought back through an interpreter that he had been despatched because of their past evil deeds, and that, unless they surrendered the guilty persons, he would attack their city at daybreak, destroy the walls, and expel the men, women, and children. Seeing that they were in danger, the citizens requested Ariaeus to delay a week before carrying out his [1]threats, and promised to discover the persons whom he sought.

[1] threaten = ἀπειλέω

**Examiners**

| Herbert Weir Smyth | Angie Clara Chapin | David A. Kennedy |
|---|---|---|
| Harvard University | Wellesley College | Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J. |

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *F*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Friday,** June 19 4.15–5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

After listening to the reply of the guide and desiring to find out whether he spoke the truth Clearchus asked him what was the extent of the country that lay between the deepest part of the river and the canal. He answered that it was of considerable size and that there were several villages in it. Thereupon the Greeks concluded that the man had been sent by the envoys of the king who was afraid lest the Greeks, by destroying the bridge, should remain in the island as long as they desired. They resolved, accordingly, to pass the night under arms; though they sent a guard to the place where the Persians might be expected to attack them. Early on the next day they crossed the bridge but waited on the chance that they might see the enemy.

**Examiners**

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# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *F*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Friday,** June 24 4.15–5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

When they had reached this place they pitched their camp. And the general was much afraid that the enemy would attack his army, for he knew that they had made every preparation, while his own soldiers were altogether unprepared: so he called together the captains to deliberate as to what they ought to do. Some of these were in favor of[1] surrendering at once, but the general easily persuaded them that if they did this they would all be put to death; to escape their present danger, he said, they must see to it that the soldiers be able to make as good a fight as possible.

[1] ἐθέλειν = to be in favor of

**Examiners**

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EDWARD H. SPIEKER, Johns Hopkins University
ROBERT P. KEEP, Farmington, Conn.

1905

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *F*—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

**Friday,** June 23 4.15–5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

These men all told the general to go to the palace and try to persuade the king to allow him to lead the army against the enemy; but at first he would not obey them, for he thought that the king was afraid that his forces were not sufficient and that he would not willingly give his permission. If he had gone he would have seen that this was not so, for the king was desirous to have the army set out at once, and was at that time going to send a messenger to the general with orders to attack the enemy before they could make preparation.

**Examiners**

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# GREEK G

## SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

# College Entrance Examination Board

OF THE

MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Thursday,** June 20 11–11.45 a. m.

**Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

THERAMENES ARRANGES FOR PEACE BETWEEN ATHENS AND SPARTA AT THE END OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR; TERMS OF THE TREATY

Θηραμένης δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρέσβεις ἐπεὶ ἦσαν ἐν Σελλασίᾳ, ἐρωτώμενοι δὲ ἐπὶ τίνι λόγῳ ἥκοιεν εἶπον ὅτι αὐτοκράτορες περὶ εἰρήνης, μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ ἔφοροι καλεῖν ἐκέλευον αὐτούς. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦκον, ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίησαν, ἐν ᾗ ἀντέλεγον Κορίνθιοι καὶ Θηβαῖοι μάλιστα, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων, μὴ σπένδεσθαι Ἀθηναίοις, ἀλλ' ἐξαιρεῖν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα ἀνδραποδιεῖν μέγα ἀγαθὸν εἰργασμένην ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις κινδύνοις γενομένοις τῇ Ἑλλάδι, ἀλλ' ἐποιοῦντο εἰρήνην ἐφ' ᾧ τά τε μακρὰ τείχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καθελόντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς πλὴν δώδεκα παραδόντας καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας καθέντας τὸν αὐτὸν ἐχθρὸν καὶ φίλον νομίζοντας Λακεδαιμονίοις ἕπεσθαι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν ὅποι ἂν ἡγῶνται. Θηραμένης δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ πρέσβεις ἐπανέφερον ταῦτα εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. Εἰσιόντας δ' αὐτοὺς ὄχλος [1]περιεχεῖτο πολύς, φοβούμενοι μὴ ἄπρακτοι ἥκοιεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι [2]ἐνεχώρει μέλλειν διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀπολλυμένων τῷ λιμῷ.—*Hellenica II*, 2, 19–21

[1]περιεχεῖτο from περιχέω [2]ἐνεχώρει was possible

**Examiners**

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, Bryn Mawr College
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1902

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Thursday,** June 19 11–11.45 a. m.

**Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

Translate into English:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN AGESILAUS, KING OF SPARTA, AND TISSAPHERNES

Τισσαφέρνης μὲν ὤμοσεν Ἀγησιλάῳ, εἰ σπείσαιτο ἕως ἔλθοιεν οὓς πέμψειε πρὸς βασιλέα ἀγγέλους, διαπράξεσθαι αὐτῷ ἀφεθῆναι [1]αὐτονόμους τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, Ἀγησίλαος δὲ ἀντώμοσε σπονδὰς ἄξειν ἀδόλως, ὁρισάμενος τῆς πράξεως τρεῖς μῆνας. Ὁ μὲν δὴ Τισσαφέρνης ἃ ὤμοσεν εὐθὺς ἐψεύσατο. Ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ εἰρήνην πράττειν στράτευμα πολὺ παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς ᾧ πρόσθεν εἶχε μετεπέμπετο. Ἀγησίλαος δὲ καίπερ αἰσθόμενος ταῦτα ὅμως ἐνέμεινε ταῖς σπονδαῖς. Ἐμοὶ οὖν τοῦτο πρῶτον καλὸν δοκεῖ διαπράξασθαι ὅτι Τισσαφέρνην μὲν ἐμφανίσας ἐπίορκον ἅπιστον πᾶσιν ἐποίησεν, ἑαυτὸν δ' ἀντεπιδείξας πρῶτον μὲν ὅρκους ἐμπεδοῦντα, ἔπειτα συνθήκας μὴ ψευδόμενον, πάντας ἐποίησε καὶ Ἕλληνας καὶ βαρβάρους θαρροῦντας συντίθεσθαι ἑαυτῷ, εἴ τι βούλοιτο. Ἐπεὶ δὲ μέγα φρονήσας ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐπὶ τῷ καταβάντι στρατεύματι προεῖπεν Ἀγησιλάῳ πόλεμον, εἰ μὴ ἀπίοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων οἱ παρόντες μάλα ἀχθεσθέντες φανεροὶ ἐγένοντο, νομίζοντες μείονα τὴν παροῦσαν δύναμιν Ἀγησιλάῳ τῆς βασιλέως παρασκευῆς εἶναι. — Xenophon, *Agesilaus* I, 10–13

[1] αὐτονόμους = independent

**Examiners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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1903

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Thursday,** June 18 — 11–12 a. m.

**Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

Translate into English:

### Seuthes Proposes to the Greek Generals a Plan of Attack: Xenophon's Advice.

Ἐξελθὼν δ' εἶπεν αὐτοὺς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἀποκαλέσας· Ὦ ἄνδρες, οἱ πολέμιοι ἡμῶν οὐκ ἴσασί πω τὴν ἡμετέραν συμμαχίαν· ἣν οὖν ἔλθωμεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πρὶν φυλάξασθαι ὥστε μὴ ληφθῆναι ἢ παρασκευάσασθαι ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι, μάλιστ' ἂν λάβοιμεν καὶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ χρήματα. συνεπῄνουν ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον. ὁ δ' εἶπε· Παρασκευασάμενοι ἀναμένετε· ἐγὼ δὲ ὁπόταν καιρὸς ᾖ ἥξω πρὸς ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς πελταστὰς καὶ ὑμᾶς ἀναλαβὼν ἡγήσομαι σὺν τοῖς ἵπποις. καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν εἶπε· Σκέψαι τοίνυν, εἴπερ νυκτὸς πορευσόμεθα, εἰ ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς νόμος κάλλιον ἔχει· μεθ' ἡμέραν μὲν γὰρ ἐν ταῖς πορείαις ἡγεῖται τοῦ στρατεύματος ὁποῖον ἂν ἀεὶ πρὸς τὴν χώραν συμφέρῃ, ἐάν τε ὁπλιτικὸν ἐάν τε πελταστικὸν ἐάν τε ἱππικόν· νύκτωρ δὲ νόμος τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἡγεῖσθαί ἐστιν τὸ βραδύτατον· οὕτω γὰρ ἥκιστα διασπᾶται τὰ στρατεύματα καὶ ἥκιστα λανθάνουσιν ἀποδιδράσκοντες ἀλλήλους· οἱ δὲ διασπασθέντες πολλάκις καὶ περιπίπτουσιν ἀλλήλοις καὶ ἀγνοοῦντες κακῶς ποιοῦσι καὶ πάσχουσιν. εἶπεν οὖν Σεύθης· Ὀρθῶς λέγετε καὶ ἐγὼ τῷ νόμῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πείσομαι. καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν ἡγεμόνας δώσω τῶν πρεσβυτάτων τοὺς ἐμπειροτάτους τῆς χώρας, αὐτὸς δ' ἐφέψομαι τελευταῖος τοὺς ἵππους ἔχων· ταχὺ γὰρ πρῶτος, ἂν δέῃ, παρέσομαι.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis* VII, 3, 35–39

**Examiners**

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Robert P. Keep, Norwich Academy, Norwich, Conn.

1904

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION

**Thursday,** June 23 — 11.10 a. m.–12.10 p. m.

**Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

Translate into English:

XENOPHON TELLS THE ARMY OF CLEARETUS'S ATTACK ON A PLACE FRIENDLY TO THE PEOPLE OF CERASUS: THE PLANS OF CLEARETUS

Ἐκ τούτου ἄρχεται πάλιν· Ἐπίστασθέ που ὅτι χωρία ἦν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι βαρβαρικά, φίλια τοῖς Κερασουντίοις, ὅθεν κατιόντες τινὲς καὶ ἱερεῖα ἐπώλουν ἡμῖν καὶ ἄλλα ὧν εἶχον, δοκοῦσι δέ μοι καὶ ὑμῶν τινες εἰς τὸ ἐγγυτάτω χωρίον τούτων ἐλθόντες ἀγοράσαντές τι πάλιν ἀπελθεῖν. τοῦτο καταμαθὼν Κλεάρετος ὁ λοχαγὸς ὅτι καὶ μικρὸν εἴη καὶ ἀφύλακτον διὰ τὸ φίλιον νομίζειν εἶναι, ἔρχεται ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τῆς νυκτὸς ὡς πορθήσων[1], οὐδενὶ ἡμῶν εἰπών. διενενόητο δέ, εἰ λάβοι τόδε τὸ χωρίον, εἰς μὲν τὸ στράτευμα μηκέτι ἐλθεῖν, εἰσβὰς δὲ εἰς πλοῖον ἐν ᾧ ἐτύγχανον οἱ σύσκηνοι[2] αὐτοῦ παραπλέοντες, καὶ ἐνθέμενος εἴ τι λάβοι, ἀποπλέων οἴχεσθαι ἔξω τοῦ Πόντου. καὶ ταῦτα συνωμολόγησαν αὐτῷ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου σύσκηνοι, ὡς ἐγὼ νῦν αἰσθάνομαι. παρακαλέσας οὖν ὁπόσους ἔπειθεν ἦγεν ἐπὶ τὸ χωρίον. πορευόμενον δ' αὐτὸν φθάνει ἡμέρα γενομένη, καὶ συστάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀπὸ ἰσχυρῶν τόπων βάλλοντες καὶ παίοντες τόν τε Κλεάρετον ἀποκτείνουσι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συχνούς, οἱ δέ τινες καὶ εἰς Κερασοῦντα αὐτῶν ἀποχωροῦσι. — Xenophon, *Anabasis* V, 7, 13–16

[1] πορθέω = sack [2] σύσκηνοι = mess-mates

**Examiners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HERBERT WEIR SMYTH<br>Harvard University | EDWARD H. SPIEKER<br>Johns Hopkins University | ROBERT P. KEEP<br>Farmington, Conn. |

1905

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK *G*—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

**Thursday,** June 22 — 11.10 a. m.–12.10 p. m.

**Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

Translate into English:

THE VICTORY OF AGESILAUS AT CORONEA (394 B. C.)

Κἀνταῦθα οἱ μέν τινες τῶν ξένων ἐστεφάνουν ἤδη τὸν Ἀγησίλαον, ἀγγέλλει δέ τις αὐτῷ ὅτι οἱ Θηβαῖοι τοὺς Ὀρχομενίους διακόψαντες ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἶησαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν εὐθὺς ἐξελίξας[1] τὴν φάλαγγα ἦγεν ἐπ' αὐτούς· οἱ δ' αὖ Θηβαῖοι ὡς εἶδον τοὺς συμμάχους πρὸς Ἑλικῶνι πεφευγότας, διαπεσεῖν βουλόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν, συσπειραθέντες[2] ἐχώρουν ἐρρωμένως. ἐνταῦθα δὴ Ἀγησίλαον ἀνδρεῖον μὲν ἔξεστιν εἰπεῖν ἀναμφισβητήτως[3]· οὐ μέντοι εἴλετό γε τὰ ἀσφαλέστατα. ἐξὸν γὰρ αὐτῷ παρέντι[4] τοὺς διαπίπτοντας ἀκολουθοῦντι χειροῦσθαι[5] τοὺς ὄπισθεν, οὐκ ἐποίησε τοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἀντιμέτωπος[6] συνέρραξε[7] τοῖς Θηβαίοις· καὶ συμβαλόντες τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐωθοῦντο, ἐμάχοντο, ἀπέκτεινον, ἀπέθνησκον. τέλος δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων οἱ μὲν διαπίπτουσι πρὸς τὸν Ἑλικῶνα, πολλοὶ δὲ ἀποχωροῦντες ἀπέθανον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ μὲν νίκη Ἀγησιλάου ἐγεγένητο, τετρωμένος δ' αὐτὸς προσενήνεκτο πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα, προσελάσαντές τινες τῶν ἱππέων λέγουσιν αὐτῷ ὅτι τῶν πολεμίων ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα σὺν ὅπλοις ὑπὸ τῷ νεῷ εἰσι, καὶ ἠρώτων τί χρὴ ποιεῖν. ὁ δέ, καίπερ πολλὰ τραύματα ἔχων, ὅμως οὐκ ἐπελάθετο τοῦ θειου, ἀλλ' ἐᾶν τ' ἀπιέναι ᾗ βούλοιντο ἐκέλευε καὶ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ εἴα. τότε μὲν οὖν, καὶ γὰρ ἦν ἤδη ὀψέ, δειπνοποιησάμενοι ἐκοιμήθησαν.

—Xenophon, *Hellenica* IV, 3, 18–20

[1]ἐξελίσσω=deploy, [2]συσπειράομαι=be formed in close order, [3]ἀναμφισβητήτως =indisputably, [4]παρίημι=let pass, [5]χειροῦμαι=overpower, [6]ἀντιμέτωπος=face to face, [7]συρράττω=fight with

**Examiners**

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# GREEK H

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

# College Entrance Examination Board

Post-Office Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

## GREEK II—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

**Saturday,** June 24 1–2 p. m.

**Read the passage through several times before beginning to translate. The translation should be exact; but clear and idiomatic English is required.**

Translate into English:

ACHILLES SENDS PATROCLUS TO INQUIRE WHO THE WOUNDED MAN IS WHOM NESTOR HAS CARRIED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

Ὣς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας[1] πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο·
Νέστορα δ' ἐκ πολέμοιο φέρον Νηλήιαι ἵπποι
ἰδρῶσαι, ἦγον δὲ Μαχάονα ποιμένα λαῶν.
τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ἐνόησε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
ἑστήκει γὰρ ἐπὶ πρυμνῇ μεγακήτεϊ[2] νηὶ
εἰσορόων πόνον αἰπὺν ἰωκά[3] τε δακρυόεσσαν.
αἶψα δ' ἑταῖρον ἑὸν Πατροκλῆα προσέειπεν
φθεγξάμενος[4] παρὰ νηός, ὃ δὲ κλισίηθεν ἀκούσας
ἔκμολεν[5] ἶσος Ἄρηι· κακοῦ δ' ἄρα οἱ πέλεν ἀρχή.
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱός·
"Τίπτε με κικλήσκεις, Ἀχιλεῦ; τί δέ σε χρεὼ ἐμεῖο;"
τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Διῒ Μενοιτιάδη, τῷ ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
νῦν οἰω περὶ γούνατ' ἐμὰ στήσεσθαι Ἀχαιοὺς
λισσομένους· χρειὼ γὰρ ἱκάνεται οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός.
ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν, Πάτροκλε διΐφιλε, Νέστορ' ἔρειο,[6]
ὄν τινα τοῦτον ἄγει βεβλημένον ἐκ πολέμοιο.
ἦ τοι μὲν τά γ' ὄπισθε[7] Μαχάονι πάντα ἔοικεν
τῷ Ἀσκληπιάδῃ, ἀτὰρ οὐκ ἴδον ὄμματα φωτός·
ἵπποι γάρ με παρήιξαν[8] πρόσσω μεμαυῖαι."—*Iliad*, XI, 596–615

[1]δέμας=like, [2]μεγακήτης=capacious, [3]ἰωκή=rout, [4]φθέγγομαι=call, [5]ἐκβλώσκω=come forth, [6]ἔρειο=ask (second person singular imperative), [7]τά γ' ὄπισθε=from behind, [8]παρήιξαν from παραΐσσω

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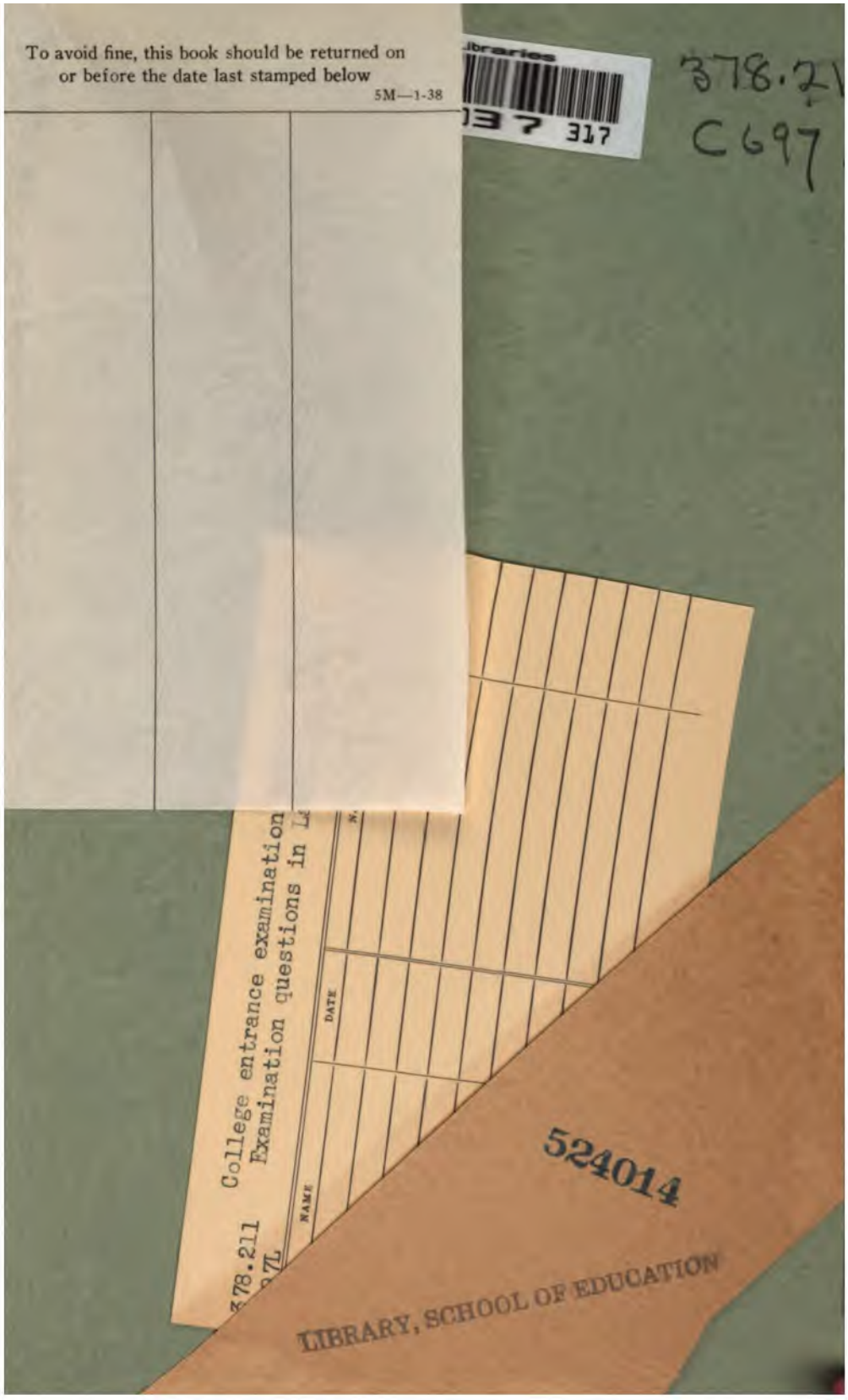
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